FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI CONTINUES PRAGUE VISIT

Received by Strougal

LD092014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received in Prague today Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their conversation Lubomir Strougal and Stefan Olszowski informed each other about the political and economic situations in Czechoslovakia and Poland and about the two countries' main tasks in the coming period. The federal premier assured the guest that Czechoslovakia will continue to grant Poland help and support in its efforts toward political and economic consolidation.

Stefan Olszowski praised the fraternal help and support of the socialist countries and emphasized the importance of strengthening their unity. He drew attention to the results achieved by the Polish national economy in the last few months and condemned U.S. attempts to hinder this progress and to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

Both representatives paid great attention to the further development of mutual contacts. They stressed that economic cooperation is being gradually broadened and that, apart from solving topical questions, a development toward deeper interlinking of the Czechoslovak and Polish economies is extremely beneficial for both countries. They jointly noted that this is one of the most important prerequisites for a broader exchange of goods and enhancing the effectiveness of the national economy.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in Prague today. It took place in Cernin Palace, and Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier; Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering; Milan Kubat, federal minister of electrotechnical industry; Leopold Ler, federal minister of finances; Michael Stancel, federal minister of labor and social affairs, and other personalities, were present. The two countries' ambassadors, Jiri Divis and Andrzej Jedynak, were also present. During the dinner which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere both foreign ministers delivered toasts.

Honored at Dinner by Chnoupek

LD092216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in Prague's Cernin Palace today in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said in his toast that we follow with great interest and understanding the development in fraternal Poland -- a country with which we share not only the longest common border but also joint experiences of old and modern history, and above all the struggle for socialism, peace and progress. In this we praise the positive results achieved in the Polish People's Republic in less than a year of progress along the path of gradual consolidation and renewal of socialist society. He assured the Polish guest that the PZPR's purposeful policy, aimed at the strengthening of the positions of socialism, and determinedly fighting against internal and foreign counterrevolution, enjoys full support among all Czechoslovak people.

He emphasized the importance of further strengthening Czechoslovak-Polish relations and underlined that the core of our friendship and an invaluable asset to its development is close cooperation between the CPCz and the PZPR, and between their Central Committees. He also noted the active contacts existing in state and social organizations, and pointed out that through joint effort it has been possible to maintain economic cooperation at good levels. This is borne out, for example, by the fact that the tasks of last year's protocol on mutual exchange of goods has been fulfilled in principle and this year's protocol is also being positively Bohuslav Chnoupek said further possibilities lay, above all, in deepening and broadening specialization and cooperation, and in developing new forms of economic cooperation.

In his reply, Stefan Olszowski pointed out the fraternal bonds linking the nations of Czechoslovakia and Poland, the tradition of shared battle alongside the Soviet Army against the Hitlerite occupants, and the unity of our socialist goals. He spoke about the endeavor of Polish communists and all patriotic forces to consolidate and normalize life in the country.

Stefan Olszowski said: The development of the situation in 1982 confirms that we have achieved undeniable progress which meets with an ever-wider response among the majority of society. In talking about the results of the stabilization of life in Poland, we are far from wishing to express simplified optimism. We are aware that we still have to cover a long and difficult path toward overcoming the crisis. At the same time he expressed gratitude for the help given to Poland by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other countries of the socialist community. He further pointed out that imperialist subversion centers have not given up their efforts: They use every opportunity to stir up tension and to support counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. Particularly notable efforts of this sort are being made by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Poland has a sovereign and inalienable right to conduct its own affairs independently. We have been and are a reliable link of the socialist community. In indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries, we are determined actively to contribute to further strengthening cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski emphasized at the festive dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

RUDE PRAVO READER DECRIES WASTE OF BREAD

AU090945 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 82 p 4

[Letter written by Jana Tvrda from Karvina in "Readers Letters" column]

[Text] The low retail price of bread, but also a number of other foodstuffs, leads to the false notion that there is no need to economize on foodstuffs. And, indeed, there is no such economizing. The evidence of this are trash cans and other waste receptacles where uneaten bread is being thrown. It is estimated that each fifth loaf of bread ends up in the garbage. Can we afford such waste?

The Potraviny [foodstuffs] Karvina enterprise launched an intraenterprise competition for the best arranged shop window on this theme. Fourteen shop window designers, including apprentices, took part. The best was the shop window of the Vecerka 097-13 sales outlet in Karvina-Nove Mesto. All shop window pointed out facts with which the public is not too well acquainted. For example, what does it mean when a sizeable slice from each loaf of bread is not eaten.

With a 3-member family this represents the loss of 3 kg of bread annually. In our North Moravian Region this loss totals 7,566,000 kg of bread and wasted Kcs23,454,000. Therefore it is worthwhile to constantly ponder these literally alarming facts.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: 1983 STATE BUDGET LAW

AU091559 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 82 p 4

[Law on the 1983 state budget of 3 December 1982]

[Text] In keeping with the 1983 national economic plan, the GDR People's Chamber adopts the following law on the 1983 state budget:

Article One

The receipts and expenditures of the state, of the GDR state budget and the funds of the state combines and enterprises from profits are confirmed as follows, in millions of marks:

	State Receipts and Expenditures	State Budget	Funds of State Combines and Enterprises From Profits
Receipts	205,135.0	189,668.2	15,466.8
Expenditures	205,035.0	189,568.2	15,466.8
Excess of receipts over the expenditures in 1983	100.0	100.0	---

Article Two

The following main items in receipts and expenditures in the 1983 state budget are confirmed, in millions of marks:

	Receipts	Expenditures
State economy (without agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry)	139,214.7	47,457.5
State and cooperative agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry including	7,061.7	12,246.0
-- Price supports for production means for agricultural enterprises resulting from industrial price changes including equalization payments		(7,700.1)
-- Expenditures for amelioration, location-related extra payments and other production-promoting measures:		
Agriculture		(3,137.5)
Academy of sciences	254.7	865.4
Maintenance of transportation routes	-	3,196.5
Taxes and duties	15,737.2	-
Housing construction and management	-	9,528.8
-- Comprehensive housing construction		(2,294.1)
-- Modernization of apartments		(394.5)
-- Housing repairs		(1,768.8)
-- Management of housing		(2,479.7)
-- Interest and repayment of investment credit for housing		(2,591.7)
Replacement and expansion of cultural-social and educational institutions outside of comprehensive housing construction	-	1,435.6
Budgetary funds for investments and science and technology for colleges and technical schools, the health care service and other state organs and institutions	-	1,391.6

Price supports for ensuring stable prices of essential commodities and rates for the Population	-	21,790.8
Public education	376.6	7,786.9
Colleges and technical schools	288.2	2,468.4
Vocational training	9.7	862.3
Qualification of adults	36.0	107.6
Health and social services including:	7,511.2	11,130.7
Payments for health care from social insurance	(6,115.7)	-
Loan exemption for young married couples and interest payment exemption for loans taken out	-	248.5
Social insurance and other state welfare services	16,172.1	30,828.3
Youth institutions	159.5	326.4
Culture	467.5	1,766.3
Sports	106.2	396.3
Recreational and vacation services	88.7	450.2
Tourism abroad (grants)	-	270.0
Radio and television	533.0	733.3
Communal measures and services	130.3	773.4
State apparatus and economic management organs	292.4	3,709.6
Foreign policy tasks	-	192.3
National defense	-	11,401.4
Public security, administration of justice and securing state borders	-	4,449.6

Article Three

A total of M62,946.1 million is being provided from the state budget as social funds for ensuring the present material and cultural living standard of the people and for its gradual enhancement while taking into consideration the main items of receipts and expenditures in keeping with article 2.

Article Four

(1) The central budget plan is confirmed as follows:

Receipts	M152,466.0 million
Expenditures	M152,366.0 million

(2) The social insurance budget as a separate component part of the state budget within the central budget is confirmed as follows, in millions of marks:

	Workers and Employees	Members of Socialist Production Cooperatives and Other Working Strata
Receipts	14,200.1	1,675.9
Expenditures	26,309.7	3,443.2
Subsidy from the state budget	12,109.6	1,767.3

Article Five

(1) The budgets of the GDR capital of Berlin and of the bezirke are confirmed as follows, including shares in the overall receipts of the state budget:

	Receipts and Expenditures	Sum Total	Including Sums Tied to Investments	Balance in Cash on 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1983
Berlin	4,040.2	2,202.5	574.6	39.0
Cottbus	1,980.0	960.9	171.0	16.0
Dresden	3,616.7	1,717.3	324.3	36.0
Erfurt	2,615.0	1,185.4	270.4	24.0
Frankfurt (Oder)	1,734.0	975.5	160.7	13.0
Gera	1,590.3	780.3	128.2	16.0
Halle	3,599.0	1,807.0	328.0	33.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	3,594.2	1,532.8	335.3	33.0
Leipzig	2,766.7	1,354.1	239.1	27.0
Magdeburg	2,770.3	1,307.7	218.6	27.0
Neubrandenburg	1,602.3	893.9	113.8	19.0
Potsdam	2,390.2	1,103.6	176.5	24.0
Rostock	2,260.8	1,278.1	228.6	22.0
Schwerin	1,475.1	726.2	121.9	16.0
Suhl	1,167.4	459.7	96.1	11.0
Total	37,202.2	18,285.0	3,487.1	356.0

(2) The local people's representations are financing their planned tasks from:

remittances by subordinated enterprises, institutions of their organs and subordinated institutions
taxes (excluding wage taxes) and local taxes
the share in the overall receipts of the state budget

(3) The resources and funds of the local representative bodies as well as other sources are available, in keeping with valid legislation, to the communities and cities subordinated to districts aimed at a comprehensive fulfillment of the plan and its purposeful overfulfillment in fashioning social life and in improving working and living conditions.

Article Six

In keeping with article four of the law of 13 December 1968 on the GDR budget regulations (GESETZBLATT Part I, No 23, p 383) the Council of Ministers will decide on the changes in the 1983 state budget plan. The surplus of receipts over expenditures defined in article one must not be altered.

Article Seven

The finance minister will issue the implementing regulations.

Article Eight

(1) This law becomes valid on 1 January 1983.
(2) At the same time the law of 3 December 1981 on the 1982 state budget plan (GESETZBLATT Part I, No 35, p 419) becomes invalid.

FRG'S VOGEL PAYS 1-DAY VISIT TO BERLIN

LD091458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- On Thursday, the member of the GDR Martin Luther committee, Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received SPD Presidium member Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel in Berlin for a talk. Hans-Jochen Vogel is in the GDR on a visit to the Luther Memorial in Wittenberg.

Joachim Herrmann briefed the guest on the work of the GDR Luther committee in preparation for the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

During the talk, questions of the relations between the GDR and the FRG and their special responsibility for securing peace in Europe were discussed. Joachim Herrmann explained the policies of the GDR aimed at securing peace and detente, as was reaffirmed at the fifth SED Central Committee session. He underlined that the GDR is holding to its constructive policy of peaceful coexistence with the FRG. In the interests of peace in Europe and the relations between the two states everything must be done to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and especcially in the FRG. If both sides proceed from the basis of the European treaties, of which the framework treaty between the GDR and the FRG is an important part, it will be possible to continue making progress in the securing of peace and in the interest of the citizens of both German states.

Hans-Jochen Vogel for his part emphasized the responsibility of both German states for peace in Europe and the significance of keeping to the framework treaty and the other concerning agreements concerning the further normalization of relations between the two German states. He spoke in favor of a continuation of the dialogue between politicians from East and West. In his view all participants, but especially the two superpowers, had to do everything to put an end to the arms race.

The head of the FRG Department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Karl Seidel, and Hans-Jochen Vogel's advisor, Frank Dahrendorf, took part in the talk.

DPA Reports Visit

LD092316 Hamburg DPA in German 2108 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 9 Dec (DPA) -- On Thursday evening the SPD chancellor candidate, Hans-Jochen Vogel, ended a 1-day visit to East Berlin and Wittenberg, during which he had talks with SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann and representatives of the Evangelical churches in the GDR and visited places associated with Luther. In the discussion with Herrmann there was agreement on the "very high priority" given to continuity in relations between the two German states. In an evening press conference in Berlin Vogel said he had also touched upon the problem of the minimum exchange levy for Western visitors, which had been drastically raised by the GDR 2 years ago.

Opinions had differed on the cause of the arms race. Vogel said that Herrmann pointed out that the implementation of the NATO twin decision on the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe would create a new material basis for intra-German relations and the stationing of such missiles would damage bilateral relations. Herrmann had also mentioned the GDR's list of demands, which includes demands for respect of GDR citizenship and a settlement of demarcation of the Elbe frontier. Vogel took the view in speaking to journalists that there was a question of whether one should once again "put on the negotiating table" the problem of the Elbe frontier in connection with the linked issues of pollution of the Elbe and improvement of the quality of its water.

In the late afternoon in East Berlin Vogel had a talk with the chairman of the Luther committee of the Evangelical churches in the GDR, Thuringian Land Bishop Werner Leich. In the conversation with him, as also in part in the conversation with Herrmann, who is a member of the state Luther committee, one of the topics was the preparations for Luther Year 1983.

SEJM INTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS 9 DEC

Martial Law Successes Reviewed

LD092026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Sejm Commission for International Affairs and the Administration of Justice, in the first part of a 2-day session which began today, acquainted itself with the state of safety and public order. A report was presented by Lt Gen Boguslaw Stachura, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Concentrating the deputies' attention on selected problems during the past period, in their discussion about safety and public order in Poland, Boguslav Stachura said, among other things, that the basic aims of martial law have been achieved. However, many important matters remain to be settled. The opponents' defeat does not mean that counterrevolutionary elements have laid down their arms. The patrons from across the ocean do not permit this. Long-term plans for the struggle against the authorities continue to be drawn up. The general strike, forecast for the spring of next year, has not been mentioned. Threats are being made about demonstrations between 13 and 16 December. One cannot exclude attempts to use the pope's visit for political provocation. From Ministry of Internal Affairs intelligence sources it transpires that the opponents intend to build a deeply conspiratorial structure geared for long-term activity.

Further on, the under secretary of state drew attention to the immeasurably complicated situation in cultural-creative milieus. He noted with sorrow that some priests frequently provide overt support for initiatives by the extremist underground. However, it is worth stressing, he stated, that as time went by, optimistic changes took place in the stance of the clergy.

Under Secretary Stachura stated that in spite of the expected decisions concerning martial law, the obligations and range of activity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs remain unchanged. He assured the deputies that these obligations will be performed with total commitment.

Stachura Report

LD092156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice has held a session in the Sejm building. The main subject was the state of safety and public order in the country. A report on this was delivered by Lt Gen Boguslaw Stachura, first deputy minister of internal affairs, who said the following:

[Begin recording] From the moment of the introduction of martial law to the end of April of this year the opposition openly pursued destructive activities. There have also been attempts to organize illegal activities. From May to September there occurred the greatest intensification of confrontational activities by the opposition, by the underground. From November to the present time the plans of the political underground have fallen apart. As a result of the introduction of martial law the leading centers of the counterrevolutionary forces have been smashed. The extremists of Solidarity and the antisocialist grouping have been deprived of their organized, destructive influence on society. Thus an end has been put to the real danger of civil war with effects which are hard to imagine.

Presenting in brief, of necesity, the opposition's main forms of activity in the first period of the duration of martial law, I want to stress the fact that these activities were uncoordinated and improvised by local centers.

However, as time went on, no mean role in the consolidation of the underground was played by U.S. Government agencies and the centers of political subversion in the West directed by them. There occurred a gradual rapprochement, a better coordination of the underground in Poland, with anti-Polish centers in the West, which issued instructions, material aid and propaganda support on the air, in the so-called balloon campaign and so forth.

The opposition began again to tie up the broken threads with which our country was mysteriously entwined for several years before 1980. The economic sanctions undertaken by the United States and other states against Poland were also support for the internal opposition. This was yet another proof that the West regards our country as a tool, to use the Polish card in the global game against the socialist community; that it regards us as a banana republic, crudely holding our sovereignty and national dignity in contempt. General Jaruzelski spoke of this in his 3 December speech.

Earlier I mentioned that the (?paralysis) of the opposition's activity was a result of the activeness [word indistinct] of the political parties, with the Sejm's consistent stance on matters basic to the national existence and (?that) of the state, of the streamlining of the administration, the involvement of the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, and of the officials and soldiers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As a result of the activities of our ministry, among other things, regional conspiratorial structures in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Szczecin and Bielsko Biala have been dissolved. The activity of 677 illegal conspiratorial groups has been uncovered and foiled. Some 360 centers of production of illegal literature have been liquidated. Some 1,196 duplicators of different kinds and 468 typewriters have been confiscated. About 730,000 leaflets, 340,000 illegal brochures and publications and more than 4,000 posters have been confiscated. Elevent broadcasting stations of the so-called Radio Solidarity have been liquidated, including broadcasting studios in Gdansk and a transmitting equipment production workshop in Warsaw.

Almost 150,000 preventive and warning talks have been conducted with people with regard to whom there was a justified suspicion that they might actively join in activities violating legal regulations. A total of 10,131 people has been interned. However, no more than 5,300 internees have been in centers of isolation, and that was at the turn of December and January which was the peak. In action of releasing internees is currently being conducted. According to data for 8 December, that is for yesterday, there are only 317 internees in centers of isolation.

Organs of prosecution have initiated 2,822 penal proceedings in cases of political crimes. In these cases 3,616 people have been arrested.

The results discussed have been achieved owing to the great work, devotion and full involvement in the performance of tasks by all personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, especially functionaries of the security service and the militia. As is known, the ranks of the militia have been strengthened with units of ORMO, that is, the Citizens' Militia Reserve, that is, reserve soldiers. We would (?like) to stress the devotion of these people in executing what were at times very difficult tasks. This is all the more worthy of emphasis since the decisive majority of these soldiers were members of Solidarity, and in performing Citizens' Militia functions together with militia officials they shared rare moments of joy but more often than not they had a lot of unpleasantness. Nor can one pass over the selflessness of the members of the Volunteer Reserve of the Citizens' Militia who fulfilled (?their) social functions. The goals set and the effects achieved would not however have been possible were it not for the all-round aid given to our ministry by the Polish People's Army and the party apparatus and aktiv, the central and local administration.

Boguslaw Stachura drew attention to the fact that of the nearly 12 million people employed in the socialized economy, never in the course of martial law did more than 21,000 persons take part in protest actions in work enterprises. This testifies to the thin support by the working class for the activities of the antisocialist underground. The economic situation and primarily the market situation have an essential influence on the working class. At the moment the opposition is counting on provoking protests in an economic rather than a political context. One of the fundamental factors neutralizing its activity is the further regaining of working class support for the people's authorities. The opposition is aware of this problem and goes in fear of the escalated political activities by the aktiv. Whence its efforts aimed at sowing distrust of the new trade unions and its call to boycott them.

The deputy minister drew attention to the immensely complex situation among the creative cultural circles within which there have been cases in which the extreme right has brutally imposed its groups. The authorities cannot allow these circles to be left to themselves and observe with indifference the hostile infiltration.

Deputy Minister Boguslav Stachura also stated that immediately after the introduction of martial law the number of criminal offenses had clearly declined. However, as a result of the alleviation of the rigors, this criminality began to rise and once it reached a certain level -- 8 percent less for killings, 19 percent for (?bodily) harm -- it stabilized and showed no tendency to increase.

The statistics on the increase of economic crime have to be interpreted differently. They give proof of the improved discovery of crime achieved because of martial law. It is worth recalling that in the years 1980-81 the uncovering of economic crime by the Citizens' Militia was seriously hampered, which is why the number of economic crimes uncovered recently has risen by more than 33 percent, and of profiterring crimes by more than 205 percent. Minister Stachura stressed that the fundamental goals of martial law have been achieved, but that nevertheless a large number of serious matters remain to be dealt with.

During the discussion the deputies expressed the concern and alarm of many circles over the further development of the sociopolitical situation in the country. The commission accepted the report on the state of public order and safety.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SUSPENSION OF MARTIAL LAW

Colonel Maslanka Article

LD091306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Dec 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Conditions for lifting or suspending martial law are examined by Col Jan Maslanka in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. He says, among other things: Suspension as such, as with lifting, does not exist in the Constitution. Does this mean that neither one nor the other can be applied?

Martial law will not expire by itself. A definite legal decision is needed. The lifting of martial law means a complete end to martial law. In the case of suspension, its institution in practice does not operate. The same is true of the extraordinary legal instruments: when necessary suspension can be repealed, and martial law functions again in sociopolitical life.

The body authorized to suspend martial law can be the Council of State or the Sejm.

The State Council for the reason that it is the body that imposed it; and the Sejm, passing the bill on extraordinary legal regulations under martial law, gave expression to the fact that it felt authorized to recognize the imposition of martial law as indispensible, and in a manner to endorse the State Council decision on this matter, despite the lack of the constitutional requirement. Thus it may also feel authorized to suspend martial law.

Stressing that martial law in Poland has run smoothly, Colonel Maslanka recalls that the appeal of the commission initaiting the setting up of a Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has expressed the opinion that forces hostile to Poland can no longer count on any broad support and are not in a position to provide a serious threat to the sociopolitical and economic stabilization process. In this conviction and trust we await the good news which the coming days may bring, ends Jan Maslanka's reflections on conditions for lifting or suspending martial law.

More From Army Daily

LD091918 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Dec -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today stressed that an adequate evaluation of Poland's current socio-political situation and a correct foresight into the consequences were necessary before a decision to suspend martial law is taken. "Though the threat which hung over Poland in 1981 has been moved aside, yet it has not ceased to exist, as is evidenced by the unfriendly actions of capitalist states against socialist Poland, and by what now seems to be already convulsive movements of the underground.

"A decision to terminate martial law taken in the circumstances of outside pressure and internal threats would not be a sovereign one. But it must be sovereign as was the decision to introduce martial law. A fact which at one time was the reason for so much concern by the same capitalist states which not merely fail to help us, but which do us harm in various ways.

"Martial law has never taken such mild forms anywhere as it has in Poland, which is a fact with a political meaning," wrote the newspaper. It remarked that the decision to suspend martial law can come from the Council of State as well as the Polish Sejm.

PZPR, ZSL, SD LEADERS ASSESS SITUATION 9 DEC

LD092156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The ZSL Supreme Committee has hosted a session of the Commission for Cooperation Between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD. On behalf of the PZPR, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Michalek, Marian Orzechowski and Waldemar Swirgon took part. For the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, Jerzy Szymenek, Jerzy Grzybczak, Jozef Kijowski and Boleslaw Struzek were present; and for the SD, Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef (Ryasiewicz), attended. The commission assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country and reviewed proposals relating to martial law legislation.

Expressing approval of the proposed solutions, the commission appealed to the deputies' clubs of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SK to support the appropriate draft legal acts which will be put before the Sejm. Further on in the session the commission the commission heard a report on the state of preparations for the formation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

PAX ASSOCIATION MEETING DISCUSSES MARTIAL LAW

LD101116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] A conference of the central and provincial aktiv of the Pax Association has been held in Warsaw with the participation of chairman of the Main Board, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender. He presented a report on the sociopolitical situation in Poland on the eve of the important decisions which the Sejm is to take regarding martial law. He stressed that the positive sociopolitical transformations permit a (?considerable) relaxation of the martial law restrictions. However, he said, one should not forget the factors which still constitute a threat to the stability of life in Poland. Foreign political pressure on Poland still exists. Irrational elements also occur in the activities of some social milieux. The economy must not be allowed again to become a field of political battle. One must retain clear-headed assessments and realism in formulating tasks, at the same time carrying them out consistently.

Of the (?duties) which emerge from Catholic involvement, the chairman of the Main Board of Pax stressed the obligation to oppose those tendencies which try to abuse the slogans of social science and of the church for certain outright antisocialist purposes. Deputy Premier Komender stressed that Pax, in all its activity, will contribute to creating social conditions enabling full stabilization.

INTERNMENT ORDERS IN TORUN VOIVODSHIP LIFTED

LD091710 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] The presidiums of the Voivodship People's Council and of the Provisional Voivodship Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in Torun have asked the voivodship Citizens' Militia commandant to end the internment of inhabitants of Torun Voivodship. Responding to the request, the commandant of the voivodship Citizen's Militia ordered that the internment of all persons from Torun Voivodship be ended.

Reports of More Releases

LD092142 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Dec. -- The voivodship militia commander in Opole, responding to a request addressed to him by the Presidium of the Provisional Voivodship PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Council, resolved to release internees domiciled of the voivodship. The release of all internees was also ordered by the militia commander of Torun Voivodship, bowing to a motion submitted to him by the Presidia of the Voivodship People's Council and the Provisional PRON Council. Interned residents of Zamosc Voivodship are to be released following a decision by the voivodship militia commander taken at the motion of the Presidia of the Viovodship and Municipal People's Councils. The last two internees from Krosno Voivodship are to be released following a decision by the voivodship militia commander.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Czyrek Chairs Conference

LD091202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] A conference dealing with Polish higher education has been held. The debate focussed on the fundamental tasks facing university party organizations, the educational function of schools of higher learning, the role of sociopolitical subjects, and the tasks of science in the process of overcoming the economic crisis.

The conference was chaired by Jozef Czyrek. In concluding the conference, he summarized the current sociopolitical situation, stating that despite the difficulties created by domestic and external opponents of socialism, the party is implementing consistently the program adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Czyrek Speaks at Zamosc Plenum

LD100038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Several voivodship party committees have held plenary sessions. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke at a plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Zamosc. He stated that the party's taking of the initiative in the struggle against the political opposition has been markedly successful. He also drew attention to the fact that the current phase of the development of the situation in our country, a more and more tangible rebirth and consolidation of the normal structures of political life is taking place. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is at the head of the progressive forces. Trade unions, social and youth organizations are reactivating. The resolution of current problems is becoming more and more apparent due to the closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp as well as to the aid they give to Poland. This helps makeup for the difficulties which have arisen from the policy of sanctions and economic isolation implemented against our country by a number of Western countries headed by the United States.

Grzyb Visits Sieradz Voivodship

LD091156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Sieradz Voivodship has been visited by Politburo member Zofia Grzyb. At a meeting with women representatives of the region's work establishments many essential issues related to the work of women inlight industry were dealt with. The speakers referred also to the need for better supplies of industrial goods, to the improvement of rationing and the work of commerce. Attention was also drawn to unwarranted high prices in private commerce. Zofia Grzyb reported on the current work of the Central Committee Women's Commission which she chairs.

Barcikowski, Grzyb at Radom

LD101106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Report by Zdzislaw Henk from Radom]

[Text] At 1000, a plenary session of the Voivodship PZPR Committee began in Radom. The main topic of the deliberations, in which PZPR Central Committee Politburo members secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski and shift leader from Radom's Radoskor plant Zofia Grzyb are participating, are the tasks of voivodship party organizations in implementing the 3-year socio-economic plan for the Radom region.

In the report of the executive of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee, the latest results of the economic reform's introduction in the Radom region were assessed and the main assumptions of the 3-year socio-economic plan for the Radom region in 1983-85 were presented. In view of the neglect to date in various spheres of life, most investment outlays will be earmarked in the next few days for housing construction and communal economy. The deliberations are continuing.

Milewski in Wloclawek

LD092300 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Here is our report from a meeting between Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and party activists in Wloclawek. The state of safety and order in the voivodship was discussed. Miroslaw Milewsk. acquainted those gathered with the situation in the country. The Central Committee secretary also visited the paint and varnish factory. In his conversations with workers he took an interest in the most important production and welfare problems as well as in problems connected with living conditions of the work force.

[Unidentified interviewer] Comrade secretary, please tell us your impressions from [word indistinct]?

[Milewski] I asked people a number of questions on issues such as how they see the future of trade unions at their enterprise, the activity of self-managements, what they think of the intentions to lift martial law or whether to leave it in force.

[Question] Since opinions vary, as is the case in our community -- some views support lifting or suspending martial law, some citizens think that this is the right time to lift it -- what would you say about this?

[Answer] I think that this also testifies to an awakening in the nation, in the community in general. Just like all citizens, so too some of those presenting their views are in favor of martial law being lifted as soon as possible. All women workers I talked to were in favor of martial law being lifted because they are of the opinion that the nation has at last understood that there must be order, calm and work.

I think that here we can fully trust the common sense of the deputies in the Sejm, which will arrive at a decision, taking all the pros and cons into account, so as to promote the further normalization of life as much as possible. On 13 December and after, none of us expected that we would have so much to note down and [word indistinct] today, in relation to (?what we assumed). The settling of accounts was terrible. The elements which (?had a bearing on) the threat of criminality, on the absolute lack of respect for the law, made it seem that [word indistinct] would be necessary, that some extreme means would be necessary in order for everything to return to normal. I would like to say that in the fundamental areas the situation has been normalized. This can be seen not only from social feelings but also from statistics. In only some spheres, in some I add, [words indistinct] is a distinct growth noted. I am thinking of speculation, I am thinking of economic crimes: Here the basic explanation for this phenomenon lies in the fact that the number of, the detectability of these crimes in relation to [word indistinct] 1981 is definitely different, because of different conditioning factors. [sentence as heard] then the investigative bodies were unable to get at many crimes, they were not in a position to [words indistinct]. This year, a year of stabilization from this point of view, saw a rise in the number of uncovered economic crimes -- wastefulness and others -- because the work of the investigative bodie has improved. At the same time, there has been a certain tendency for this type of crime to increase, especially speculation.

[Words indistinct] If we take into account what we are dealing with today, in spite of undoubted achievements in all spheres of life, it has to be said that the threats are still phenomenal and that the opponents, both foreign and domestic, are still very anxious for there to be no stabilization in Poland.

The objective difficulties which are causing an objective increase in such tendencies as speculation, as [words indistinct] there are many signs of wastefulness, [words indistinct] a lack of good management, of a proper approach to phenomena, which also have a bearing on the already difficult situation in our country. I think that all this indicates the proper direction which we have chosen in order to put in order and stabilize the country's life. On the other hand, objective and subjective dangers still exist and we must continue to join forces to combat them. Some people have doubts about whether more could not have been done and better. Perhaps so, but everyone who looks objectively at what we started from and where we are at today, taking into account the American sanctions and [words indistinct] obstacles inside the country, one could wish for one future activity to be equally effective and equally supported by society's feelings, which understand more and more that we have sincere intentions, the best possible intentions to serve our own nation, our own (?socialist Poland).

Porebski, Christian Group Meet

LD10106 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] A meeting between the aktiv of the Christian Social Association and the party and administrative leadership of Wroclaw town and voivodship began a few minutes ago. It is devoted to the participation by members by the association in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth. Taking part in the meeting is Prof Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee.

MICHALEK SPEAKS TO AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES

LD092148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] A conference of agricultural secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees was held in Warsaw. It was devoted to an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the countryside and the main tasks of party work in this connection. The participants also discussed the tasks of party voivodship-level organs in connection with the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL), which is under preparation, to be devoted to the development of agriculture and the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. The plenum is expected to be held in the second half of January. It will be preceeded by local consultations during which members of central party authorities will acquaint themselves with the current situation in agricultural production, with the social conditions in the villages, with the supply of the rural markets and with the possibilities of deliveries for agriculture.

Discussing the situation in agriculture and the measures taken in the economy to overcome the crisis, PZPR Central Committee secretary Zbigniew Michalek stressed that this year an improvement has taken place in the supply of agriculture with technical equipment. However, there is no chance for increasing the utilization of chemical fertilizers in the next few years. He also stressed that it is necessary to make changes in the principles governing the distribution of sowing material and breeding animals.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS REAGAN'S MX MISSILE 'DEFEAT'

LD091010 Warsaw PAP in English 0707 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Dec -- In an article "Defeat Worth 1,000 Million Dollars," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: "Reagan had been doing his best to convince members of the House of Representatives that a programme for building the 100 MX inter-continental missiles was an integral part of the Pentagon's budget.

He telephoned, asked and promised them wonders. And despite all this, the overwhelming majority of 245 congressmen denied the President money for the MX missiles on the night of Tuesday and Wednesday.

"This is Ronald Reagan's defeat with a political, military and economic aspect.

"The MX affair is symptomatic and important. Reagan learnt for the first time the limits that the Congress sets for him in the area of armaments. This will not be the last clash between the Congress and the White House," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

PZPR DAILY ON NATO MISSILES, SOVIET RETALIATION

AU071228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 82 p 7

[Daniel Lulinsky commentary: "NATO announces the Stationing of New Nuclear Weapons -- Playing With the Fate of Europe" -- Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The North Atlantic alliance recently confirmed the decision made in Brussels TO DEPLOY NEW AMERICAN NUCLEAR MISSILES IN FIVE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BY THE END OF 1983, from where they could hit targets in all Warsaw Pact countries from the Elbe to the Urals.

The confirmation of this decision by the nuclear planning group is supplemented by the statement that deployment will only take place if a Soviet-American agreement on Euromissiles is reached in Geneva by the end of next year in a form that is acceptable to NATO.

However, this establishes AUTOMATIC ACTION regarding the deployment of new nuclear missiles, and putting the implementation of this decision into the hands of the White House and the Pentagon. It is obvious that after a year of negotiations in Geneva, the United States is not too eager to take a constructive stand which would take into account the interests of all sides with regard to equal security. THIS IS THE REASON FOR THE IMPASSE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The matter concerns the vital interests and peaceful future of THE WHOLE OF EUROPE. It is for this reason that the diplomatic efforts of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries are aimed at CHECKING THE NEW NUCLEAR AND MISSILE ARMS RACE WHICH HAS BEEN THRUST UPON EUROPE by the U.S. Administration in the name of imperialism and the geopolitics of Washington, which aspires to gain supremacy over not only the socialist states but also the world.

In December 1979 the leaders of NATO made the decision to deploy their intensively tested new nuclear missile system by the end of 1983. The weapons I am referring to are the "Pershing II" missiles and the self-guiding cruise missiles. All the "Pershing II" missles and a quarter of the Cruise missles will be located in the FRG.

THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES HAVE WARNED THE NATO COUNTRIES SEVERAL TIMES OF THE DANGERS OF DEPLOYING THE NEW U.S. ARMS IN WESTERN EUROPE AND CAUSING QUALITATIVE AS WELL AS STRATEGIC CHANGES. The Warsaw Pact countries would be forced to take retaliatory measures as a result of such deployment.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS, HOWEVER, TAKEN UNILATERAL STEPS TOWARD MILITARY DETENTE AND DENYING ACCUSATIONS THAT ITS MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE SYSTEM, CALLED THE "SS-20" BY THE WEST, SUPPOSEDLY JUSTIFIES NATO'S SO-CALLED EUROSTRATEGIC ARMS BUILDUP. Moscow has suspended the expansion of this missile system in the European part of the USSR, that is, from the Bug to the Urals. It is also limiting some of its nuclear armaments, including those stationed beyond the Urals from which it would be possible to hit targets in Western Europe.

Moscow's latest and once again unilateral decision has been the USSR'S PLEDGE NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY. This is a historic decision which, if adopted by the remaining nuclear powers, WOULD RULE OUT THE DANGER OF AN ATOMIC APOCALYPSE. The Soviet Union took all these unilateral measures at the very start of the Geneva negotiations with the United States concerning the "Euro-missiles."

The U.S. and NATO general staffs reacted to the USSR's initiatives on military detente and the imrovement of the atmosphere at the disarmament talks BY INCREASING PREPARATIONS TO DEPLOY THESE NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE OUTCOME OF THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS. And they did this against the wishes of a considerable part of public opinion in Western Europe and in the United States itself, which is demanding at least a freeze on nuclear arms rather than their increase.

Western Europe above all fears THE U.S. IDEA OF WAGING AND "WINNING" A LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR ON OUR HIGHLY POPULATED CONTINENT. U.S. strategists are planning to deploy the new nuclear weapons in Europe in less than a year and will do anything to achieve their goal, both at the Geneva talks and elsewhere. And the NATO countries, as if inspired by the United States, are keeping the Vienna negotiations and even the Madrid talks on the creation of military trust at an impasse. The United States' so-called zero-option proposal, which came at this time, is nothing other than AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN UNILATERAL SUPREMACY OVER THE USSR. This attempt is accompanied by decisions, also recently made in Brussels, TO INCREASE THE CONVENTIONAL ARMS USED ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR.

Many Western observers are paying a lot of attention to the commentary of the Soviet agency "NOVOSTI" since it presents the views of military circles in the USSR on the new strategic situation which could arise after the deployment of the United States' new nuclear arms in Western Europe. The conclusion of this commentary reads as follows: THE APPEARANCE OF A NUCLEAR MISSILE APPROACHING THE AIRSPACE ABOVE THE TERRITORIES OF THE USSR WILL UNAVOIDABLY FORCE THE SOVIET UNION TO TAKE IMMEDIATE RETALIATORY ACTION.

This is because THE TIME BETWEEN THE "EUROMISSILE'S" DETECTION AND ITS CROSSING THE BORDER OF THE USSR (A TRAJECTORY OF SOME 4 TO 6 MINUTES) RULES OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF PREVENTING THE CONFLICT BY USING CONVENTIONAL POLITICAL MEANS. It also rules out the possibility of appraising WHETHER THE "EUROMISSILE" WAS SET OFF DUE TO HUMAN ERROR, OR DUE TO SOME TECHNICAL FAULT. In which case the retaliatory strike would hit not only American launching sites, but also the various installations and arms depots in the heavily populated areas of Western Europe.

The "Euromissile's" flight of several minutes will inevitably become the first minutes of an Europe-wide as well as worldwide nuclear catastrophe, the NOVOSTI agency commentary concludes.

NATO politicians should also become aware of this fact, the ones who agree to the deployment of ominous as well as truly anti-European U.S. arms within their state's territories. BY DOING SO THEY ARE NOT ONLY PLAYING WITH THE SAFETY OF EUROPE, BUT ALSO WITH ITS FATE. ACCORDING TO NATO, 1983 IS TO BECOME THE YEAR OF BOTH MISSILE AND NUCLEAR ARMS, DESPITE THE HOPES OF A BROAD MASS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE. Is this really unavoidable?

RESULTS OF OBODOWSKI-BAYBAKOV TALKS REPORTED

LD092042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] During a press conference at the office of the Council of Ministers the results to date of the talks between the chairmen of the central planning organs of Poland and the Soviet Union were presented. Here is our report from Adam (Ronikowski):

Ladies and gentlemen, the talks between Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, relate primarily to fundamental issues of our cooperation in 1983.

We may begin by saying that the Soviet Union has already agreed to grant us credit worth R1 billion for the balance of payments. It is estimated that next year's reciprocal trade will amount to more than R2.5 [figure as heard] billion. We have a favorable trade structure. We will be importing from the Soviet Union mainly fuels raw and other materials, almost 100 percent in oil and natural gas, 90 percent in wool, and 75 percent potassum fertilizer, which is so necessary to our economy. Meanwhile, we will be exporting mainly machines and installations, that is, manufactured goods.

The Soviet Union, understanding the severe shortage of market goods in Poland, has agreed to our proposal to reduce the export of such articles as textiles or cosmetics, for example. The Soviet Union is also to place at Poland's disposal spare hard currency [wolne dewizy] for the purchase of essential raw and other materials for production exported to the Soviet Union; for the production of such items as ships, parts for trucks, paints and varnishes . Economic aid similar to that in 1982 will also be continued. Here it is a matter of the service processing of Soviet raw materials. In light industry 50 percent of the goods produced from Soviet wool will remain here in Poland.

Let us add that the meetings between the chiefs of the planning organs of Poland and the Soviet Union take place regularly and serve all for an exchange of information on the plans and assumptions for the further economic development of the two countries. The talks are continuing. We anticipate that in the next few days a protocol will be signed on trade with the Soviet Union for 1983. Let us also add that this is a specific result of the talks that General Wojciech Jaruzelski held with the Soviet leaders in March in Moscow.

In conclusion one further piece of information: The two deputy premiers, Baybakov and Obodowski, were to have participated in the press conference held late this afternoon. Unfortunately, the plane from Poznan, which they visited today, did not leave at the appointed time because of thick fog. That is why the information was issued by representatives of our Planning Commission and Foreign Trade Ministry.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO ALBANIAN LEADERS

AU081335 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] The telegram of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland addressed to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania states: On the occasion of the national holiday, the 38th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, we send you and the Albanian people greetings and wishes for success.

BRIEFS

JABLONSKI RECEIVES ENVOY -- Warsaw 8 Dec -- Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, received here today Nevo Thimothee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentary of the People's Republic of Benin, who presented his credentials. Next, Henryk Jablonski received Nevo Thimothee in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 8 Dec 82 LD]

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PLANS, BUDGET

AU091041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] The plenary meeting of the current Grand National Assembly [GNA] session resumed today. The deputies and guests welcomed with loud applause the arrival in the GNA hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party and state leadership. In this second part of the session the deputies endorsed the following agenda:

1 -- Draft bill on adopting the uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983;
2 -- Draft bill on adopting the plan for the development of agriculture and food industry in 1983;
3 -- Draft bill on adopting the state budget for 1983;
4 -- Draft bill on tasks and responsibilities of people's councils, socialist units and citizens for the proper administration, maintenance and cleanliness of the urban and rural localities, and for maintenance of public order and discipline;
5 -- Program for implementing self-management and self-supply measures in order to ensure good supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods for the people in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983;
6 -- Draft bills on approving legal decrees with power of law issued by the State Council.

Bills Endorsed, Shortcomings Noted

AU092147 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- On December 9, in the afternoon, the proceedings of the Grand National Assembly of Romania continued in Bucharest. During the first part, the country's legislative forum unanimously endorsed the bills on the state plan in 1983, the state budget and the plan of the development of agriculture for the same year.

Upon the requests of deputies Marin Enache and Niculina Moraru, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, gave explanations on the causes which led to the emergence and maintenance of inadequate state of things in the economic sectors they are in charge of and presented the measures taken and to be taken for the fast liquidation of drawbacks.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT on 9 December, reporting on the GNA session, adds the following passage at this point: "The Grand National Assembly then unanimously approved deputy Niculina Moraru's proposal that the GNA Bureau and the State Council should set up an inquiry commission of deputies to investigate cases of failure to observe certain deceisions and violation of certain agricultural-livestock norms. This commission will make proposals and determine who the responsible parties are."]

At the next item on the agenda, Iulian Plostinaru, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils' Affairs read the rationale of the bill on the obligations and responsibilities of the People's Councils, socialist units and citizens in properly administering and upkeeping urban and rural localities, in maintaining order and discipline. The Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed this bill.

Next, Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, read the rationale of the programme on regarding the implementation of the self-management and self-supply measures with a view to ensuring a proper supply of the population with farm food produce and industrial consumer goods in the fourth trimester 1982 and the first half 1983, unanimously endorsed by the Grand National Assembly.

At the last item on the agenda, the Grand National Assembly unanimously voted the laws on the approval of the decrees with power of law issued by the State Council.

Report on '83 Agriculture Plan

AU092121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Dec 82

["Rationale of the Bill on the Plan of Development of Agriculture and Food Industry in 1983" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1982 -- The rationale of this bill, read by Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and the food industry, mentions that the document submitted to the Grand National Assembly for approval lays stress on the process of intensification and modernization of agriculture and on the higher capitalization of the raw materials in the food industry.

The production indices to be attained in 1983 ensure a development rhythm of agriculture and food industry as set by the five-year plan. In keeping with the draft plan the net farm output is to rise 6.1 per cent. As for the vegetable production, attention will be further paid to cereals, whose total production will attain 25,320 thousand tons, out of which 8,230 thousand tons wheat and rye (grains) and 13,767 thousand tons maize and sorgum (grains). Sensible increases of the production are set for technical plants, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes.

The draft plan stipulates an important rise of the animal production, as its share is to account for 45 per cent of the total farm production.

With a view to ensuring the fodder base, high productions are to be obtained on the 1,190 thousand ha arable land and the 4.5 million ha hayfields and pastures, specific fodder consumptions and are to be reduced by-products are to be fully capitalized.

For the food industry, the draft plan stipulates a growth of the marketable production by 7.3 percent, particularly with meat, milk, sugar, oil and other basic foodstuffs. The attainment of the set levels is based on the planned resources of raw materials, on the complete use and development of the extant productive units as well as on the rise of the capitalization indices and of the efficiency; the further diversification of sorts is also in the focus so as to better meet the consumers' demands.

For the development of the technico-material base of agriculture and food industry, investment of c. 45.3 billion lei will be made from state and cooperative producer farms' funds.

The agriculture will be equipped with 16,800 tractors, a double number of cereal harvesters and other equipment and machines. 2,030 thousands tons npk [nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium] high-analysis substance and 45.8 thousands tons high-analysis pest-killers will be delivered as chemical fertilizers. The area laid down for irrigations will be of 2,765 thousands ha, the drained area of more than 3 million ha and the area improved by soil erosion works will be of about 2 million ha by the end of 1983.

As for the scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress, efforts will be made for the resolution of the major agricultural questions such as: melioration of low-yield soils and efficient exploitation of areas laid down for irrigations, high-yield seeds, new plant hybrids and strains improvement of animal breedings, elaboration and application of new technologies, nutritive products and preparations for a rational nourishment.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Session Held 7 Dec

AU081659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1982 -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania, a session took place on December 7, of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania, which met in its new composition established under the law recently passed in the Grand National Assembly.

The participants endorsed the agenda that included the formation of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania, the election of the council and of the approval of the composition of its speciality sections, discussions on the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1983, the draft development plan of agriculture and food industry in 1983, the draft state budget for 1983, and the programme on the carrying through of the measures of self-management and self-supply, for securing a proper supply of the population with farm foodstuff and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983.

The first session took place soon after the endorsement by the Grand National Assembly of the law on amending and extending the law No 1 of 1973 regarding the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania. In its new form, the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development is the body which, by its activity, ensures the carrying through of the RCP policy in the economic and social domains. At the same time, the Supreme Council functions as a legislative chamber of the RCP, and Romanian state, with the attributions of an economic parliament.

The council is a broadly representative forum, made up of party and state executives, workers of productive units in industry, building and transport, peasants of cooperative producer farms and non-cooperativized localities, experts in all domains.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, was elected first vice-chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and chairman of the Permanent Bureau of the council.

Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Voitec, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Manea Manescu and Ioan Totu were elected vice-chairmen of the Supreme Council.

The chairmen of the sections and the secretary of the Supreme Council were also elected.

Likewise, the Supreme Council endorsed the composition of the sections and elected their bureaus.

The Supreme Council unanimously endorsed the draft documents included in the agenda.

The participants then endorsed the resolution of the session of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Ceausescu Speaks

AU081704 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 7 Dec 82

["Speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/12/1982 -- At the first session of the Supreme Council of the Economic and Social Development of Romania - a body set up on the basis of the law approved by the Grand National Assembly in a new form as an economic chamber, as a parliament of all socioeconomic sectors, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech in which he emphasized that its new form with a large, representative composition includes both managerial staff from all the sectors of activity and working people - workers, peasants, intellectuals - who are directly working in production, which is a new proof of the broad, democratic character of the Romanian socialist society, of the improvement of that framework which provides best conditions for an active participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, in the management of all the sectors of activity.

In today's session - the head of the Romanian state said - important questions were debated concerning the activity for 1983 - the plan of socioeconomic development, the plan for agriculture, the state budget, the programme of self-management and self-supply. They were endorsed unanimously by the session of the Supreme Council and are to be submitted to the Grand National Assembly to invest them with the power of law.

Considering that these drafts as well as the programme of self-management and self-supply fully accord with the targets set by the 12th RCP Congress, reflect the present possibilities of the Romanian economy and ensure Romania's further development, the president asked that action should be taken for the attainment of the target set in these documents, which start from the need for powerfully developing the energy and raw material base, for recovering reusing materials to a greater extent, for substantially cutting down consumptions in all sectors of activity.

The president asked that actions should be taken for a more marked cutting down of the material consumption, for the recovery and reuse of the materials to a greater extent saying that thus 15-20 percent of the necessary raw and subsidiary materials can be ensured in the country, as early as next year, without making imports paid in foreign currency.

Referring to the agricultural sector, the head of the Romanian state stressed that attention should be paid to the carrying through of the plan for agriculture, the provisions for the farm production being considered as minimum.

The president then emphasized that the budget and centralized financial plan comprised the necessary means for the development of the entire socioeconomic activity, the units being left important funds in order to ensure the means for self-management, self-financing, self-administration, in keeping with the socioeconomic development plans, while there will be a decrease in the taking over for the budget of certain funds, that are left to enterprises for utmost use. He requested that based on the more marked cutting of the material expenditures and greater increase of labor productivity, the net production and the national income should be increased more.

In concluding his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu approached some aspects of the programme of self-management and self-supply, stressing the need for increased productions in every county and every economic unit.

SDUF NATIONAL COUNCIL DEBATES SOCIOECONOMIC PLANS

AU082100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], held on December 8 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, debated the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania in 1983, the draft plan of development of agriculture and food industry in 1983, the draft state budget for 1983, the programme on the fulfillment of the measures of self-management and self-supply, for the proper supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983.

The participants expressed full approval of the provisions of these important documents that will ensure the further well-balanced development of industry, agriculture, of all branches of the national economy, the raising of the efficiency of the entire economic activity in all domains of activity and the raising of the peoples living standard, pledging themselves to ensure the fulfilment of the tasks incumbent in this connection on the SDUF.

The plenum endorsed unanimously the documents submitted to debate and the resolution of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting proceedings.

The same problems were also included in the agenda of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization held the same day. The participants, Romanian, Magyar, German working people and other nationalities, expressed their full adhesion to the documents submitted for debate, endorsing them unanimously. In concluding, the plenum addressed to all members of the organization the call to act with their full creative capability and power to work for the exemplary fulfilment of the tasks included in the 1983 plan and in the whole 5-year plan.

Ceausescu Address

AU082110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Plenary Meeting" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- Taking the floor on December 8 at the conclusion of the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unit Front, which debated and endorsed the plans for industry and agriculture for 1983, the state budget and the programme of self-management and self-supply, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that these plans and the draft budget pursue the attainment of the targets set by the 12th RCP Congress regarding the more marked development of the energy and raw materials base and of agriculture, for increasing more the economic efficiency, hence also the national income, the necessary means for the development of the socialist society and for raising the people's material and spiritual welfare.

We unfold our activity in difficult ecnomic conditions, President Ceausescu mentioned, adding that despite such conditions, Romanian managed important results in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan and sets herself for 1983 a more intense development rate as compared to the first two years. The international socio-economic conditions, the plan and its provisions allow for the assessment that we have every possibility at hand to ensure not only the fulfilment but also the overfulfilment of the 1983 plan. we however have to work a little better.

Referring to certain difficulties in the domain of energetics Romania had to cope with in these years, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that in fact these difficulties are the result of some drawbacks and of failure to fulfil the 1982 plan. They are partly determined also by the situation brought about in hydroenergy by the shortage of water and the fact that the Danube ensures not even 50 per cent of the energy potential. But I want it to be well understood that, in fact, if we ensure the commissioning and repair in due time of the electric power stations working on coal, we have an important energy reserve. We have an installed power of 16,000 megawatts. Our needs can be coped with this year with 9,500 MW or 10,000 at the most. Had the hydroelectric power stations given an extra 6-700 MW, we have had no energy issued [as received] even in conditions of breakdowns in the energy sector brought about by the failure to commission some units. The president insisted on the need to take all the measures that in the shortest delay, in a few days, all the stations should work again and the energy needed for the entire socioeconomic activity should be ensured. For next year, he showed, there are serious provisions and I am convinced that action will be taken so that the situation of this year should not happen again.

We lay special stress on the raw materials, on the reduction of consumptions, on their recovery and reuse - the speaker went on - mentioning that thus the needs of the national economy can be met to a great extent and the import of raw and auxiliary materials can be reduced by at least 20 per cent.

Referring to the programme on self-management and self-supply, Romania's president showed that means are provided for the fulfillment of the provisions of the 12th congress on the rise of the people's standard of living. He mentioned that the planned meat and fish production, for instance, ensured 70 kg per capita.

Remarking that the production of the country's agriculture has registered a considerable increase in the years of socialism and that consumption has risen very much, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that it was high time that this production should rise at a higher rate than consumption in order to have a rational and normal consumption ensured. Our agriculture has such possibilities and we have to record a larger production as early as 1983 and ensure also the export of farm produce in order to avail of the necessary hard currency for the imports needed by the development of the national economy, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu requesting all the organizations in the membership of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front to give pride of place to the problems of economic and social development, to the problems of strengthening the country's economic force, of raising the people's general welfare. Every working person, irrespective for nationality, every citizen, irrespective of his or her domain of activity, should do their duties of citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania and understand that they should contribute with all forces and skills to uplifting Romania into new peaks of progress and civilization.

We should demonstrate our people's unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, in the practical work we unfold for the fulfilment of the party's programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and advance to communism. The fulfilment of this programme ensures the plenary manifestation of every citizen, of our people in all domains of activity. We have to understand that our unity in work, in the struggle for socialism, for the strengthening of the homeland's independence and sovereignty is the primordial task of our front, of every citizen of Romania. The documents of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front clearly illustrate all this and all organizations and all participants in the activity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front have to make it a duty of honour of giving pride of place to the interests of the people and the homeland, to strengthening its economic might, to serving in any circumstances the people and the cause of its welfare, independence and happiness.

In the final section of the speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

It is necessary that we should act most resolutely in order to increase the constribution of Socialist Romania to the policy of peace and international collaboration. Fulfilling the task of development of our homeland, we do not forget for one moment that we have to most firmly work in order to ensure the peace and quiet of our people and its independent development. But we are aware that this means the strengthening of international relations and cooperation with all states, with the socialist states, and first of all with our neighbours, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist states, with all peoples and with all countries irrespective of social system. This means that we should act still more firmly for the affirmation of international life and relations of the principles of equality, observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, definitive renunciation of the policy of force and threat with force in international life.

We should do our utmost in order to halt the emplacement of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal of the ones in place, for a Europe free of any nuclear weapons, a Europe united in the struggle for progress and for the free development of every nation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WORKING PEOPLE MEETS

Leadership Changes Made

AU081953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- The plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People of Industry, Building, Transport, Goods Turnover and Finance, took place in Bucharest, on December 8 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenary meeting debated the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania for 1983, the draft state budget for 1983 and the programme for the carrying through the measures of self-management and self-supply for securing a proper supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983. The agenda also included organizational measures.

Numerous participants took the floor expressing full adhesion to the documents submitted to debate and stressing that the provisions ensured the steady development of the national economy, the continuous improvement of the Romanian people's living standard and spiritual level, and the uplifting of the country onto new stages of progress and civilization.

In the name of the millions of working people in industry, constructions, transport, goods turnover and finance, the speakers pledged themselves to focus the efforts on the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the 1983 plan, on the stronger development of the basis of raw materials and energy, the increase and improvement of production, the more marked cutting down of consumptions, for making final the investments in due time, the diminution of imports and increase of exports, and for a highest possible economic efficiency.

The plenum decided the release of Constantin Dascalescu from the offices of first vice-chairman of the National Council of Working People and chairman of the Council's Executive Bureau, and the election to these offices of Emil Bobu. The office of vice-chairman of the National Council of Working People was entrusted to Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation.

The plenum unanimously endorsed the documents debated, adopting a resolution in this connection.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Ceausescu Addresses Council

AU081948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Dec 82

["Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Plenum of the National Council of Working People." -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- Taking the floor on December 8 at the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People -- high forum of the Romanian worker democracy which debated and endorsed unanimously the plan of economic and social development for 1983, the state budget and the programme on self-management and self-supply, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the provisions set in the documents would ensure the further development, in 1983, of the national economy, would provide conditions for the accomplishment of a new quality of work and life in all sectors, for the rise of material and spiritual welfare of the whole people. Referring in particular to the provisions of the economic plan which were debated before in the general meetings of the working people and, as such, reflected the remarks and proposals made by them, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that these provisions enjoyed the adhesion of all the country's citizens, irrespective of nationality, of the whole Romanian people.

In 1983 we must do our utmost to eradicate the drawbacks in the power domain, for a more powerful development of the energy and power base, so as to provide conditions for a better unfolding of the entire activity, the speaker went on. He stressed that the questions in power engineering, the present difficulties were not due to the lack of productive units. The installed power of C. 16 thousand mw -- he mentioned -- could ensure the country's needs and also set a reserve of more then (6) thousands mw.

He asked that all the stations should be fast commissioned, in the next few days, in keeping the special measures that were taken and everything should be done for their good functioning so that the energy needed for the entire activity be ensured. Measures should also be applied for the further reduction of energy consumption in all domains, so that all countries, and units should only and strictly use the alloted quantity of energy. In general, the questions of cutting down the energy consumption, of improving technologies, and efficiency, of reducing losses in transporting energy and so on should be a permanent concern and a major task for all sectors of activity next year.

Approaching the questions of stronger development of the raw materials basis and considering as unsatisfactory the unfolding this year of the activity for the fulfillment of the planned coal production, for, although there is a certain increase as compared with last year, the plan provisions failed to be fulfilled, falling short of several millions tons of coal, President Ceausescu stressed that possibilities were at hand for extra coal to be produced.

It is also necessary that action be taken most resolutely for the fulfillment of the programmes and of the plan provision regarding the raw materials in all sectors, he said, stressing that "we are in a position to increase the raw materials production more and cut even more the imports."

Romania's president insisted in his speech on the measures to be taken in all sectors of economy for more severely cutting down the material consumption and for the recovery and reuse of the materials, including the mending and reusing of parts and subassemblies. He said that possibilities were at hand to ensure thus a substantive cut in imports, by at least 15-20 percent already next year.

Dwelling on the need for the growth of labour productivity and of economic efficiency and mentioning that the state budget too points to these questions, the president said that the provisions on production and income should be considered as minimum, as possibilities exist that next year a greater production than that planned should be obtained. Referring to the provisions of the law on the participation with social shares in the development fund, recently endorsed, the speaker showed that discussion, registrations and deposits of social shares should already start this month

The current questions called for most resolute action to strengthen the order, discipline and responsibility, to bring in a powerful revolutioanry and worker spirit in all sectors of activity, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu, referring to the exigencies of fulfillment in good conditions of the investments started or planned for next year and to the obligation of integral fulfillment of the planned production for export and the further cutting down of imports.

President Nicolae Ceausescu insisted that full attention be paid to the steady fulfilment of the programme of self-management and self-supply, to the continuous increase of the role of the general meetings of working people and of the councils of working people as "management bodies of the owners, producers and end-users, as management bodies of all sectors of activity, of the participation of the working class, of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of the whole nation in running and developing our socialist society." He requested that action be taken so as these bodies of worker democracy may become a strong force apt to control the management in all sectors, including the executive of the ministries and the state apparatus. Increasing the exigency, responsibility, discipline and order we will ensure the unfolding in ever better conditions of our entire activity, and will make our worker, socialist democracy demonstrate its might and capability to ensure the proper settlement of all problems and the affirmation of the working people's creative forces, stressed Nicolae Ceausescu in the final section of his speech.

OTHER BODIES MEET, ENDORSE 1983 DRAFT BILLS

Peoples Council Chamber

AU082015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- A meeting of the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils took place on December 8 in Bucharest, which analyzed and debated important normative acts meant to ensure the further fulfillment at high rates of the RCP programme of socio-economic development of Romania, of all counties, of raising continuously the Romanian people's living standard and spiritual level.

In keeping with the rules of the Legislative Chamber, the new bureau was elected for a one-year period.

The participants debated the draft single national plan of economic and social development of Romania by territorial units in 1983, the draft plan of development of agriculture and food industry by territorial units in 1983, the draft local budgets for 1983, the programme for the fulfilment of the measures of self-management and self-supply in view of ensuring a proper supply of the population with farm foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1983 and the first half of 1983, the bill on the obligations and responsibilities of the people's councils, of the socialist units and of citizens for the proper administration, maintenance and cleanness of the urban and rural localities, the keeping of public order and discipline.

Numerous proposals were made during the debates, which will be advanced to the Council of Ministers.

In concluding the proceedings, the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils endorsed resolutions approving the bills included in the agenda.

Agriculture Council Bureau

AU082102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- The meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding, held on December 8, analyzed the reports on the draft plans of development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water husbanding, for 1983, as well as the measures for the exemplary fulfilment of the tasks for the next year. It also endorsed the plan established for these sectors of the Romanian economy for 1983.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS, PARTY LEADER

Israeli Ambassador

AU072024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12 1982 -- On December 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received the credentials of the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Israel, Zvi Brosh.

Handing over the credentials to the Romanian head of state, Israeli ambassador conveyed him warm wishes from President Yitzhaq Navon and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and wishes of progress and welfare to the Romanian people.

The address presented by the ambassador on the occasion mentioned the coordinates of the Israel state's policy in the Middle East and expressed great appreciation of the Romanian Government's position to maintain active and concrete official relations and a sincere and friendly dialogue with all governments implied in the Middle East conflict.

The address expressed the ambassador's wish to contribute to the further development of the relations between Romania and Israel, to the expansion of the economic links and cultural exchanges and of the exchanges in other domains of mutual interest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message addressed and conveyed in turn to the president of the state of Israel and to the prime minister cordial wishes of good health and happiness, of progress and peace to the Israeli people.

The address of reply of the Romanian head of state outlined the principles underlying Romania's foreign policy as well as the efforts devoted by her to detente and peace and to the settlement of mankind's major issues. We pay great attention to the Middle East situation, to the political and peaceful settlement of the grave problems accumulated in the region, the address showed stressing that the only way to be followed for the attainment of this desideratum was the way of negotiations conducted in a spirit of full equality, mutual regard and understanding.

The address reiterated Romania's known stand on the Middle East issue and emphasized the necessity of an international conference sponsored by the UN and participated in by all interested states and parties, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to debate and set the ways for the global settlement of the Middle East situation.

It also stressed that every condition was at hand for the still larger development of the Romanian Israeli relations, especially for the intensification of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges.

Colombian Envoy

AU081708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on December 7, (Lucilla Ossman de Duque), who presented her credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to Romania.

On the occasion the ambassador conveyed the Romanian head of state a message of friendship from the president of Colombia, Dr Belisario Betancur, as well as warm greetings from the Colombian Government.

In the address presented by the ambassador Colombia's attachment to interstate relations based on equality of rights, sovereignty, self-determination and the observance of territorial integrity is expressed and the display of force and the invasion of other states' territories are firmly condemned.

The visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Colombia in 1973 is mentioned and emphasis is placed in the address on Colombia's wish to stimulate the bilateral relations on multiple planes to the mutual benefit of the two countries, on the basis of respect and mutually advantageous collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message he was conveyed and addressed cordial greetings and best wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Colombian people.

In the address of reply of Romania's president, satisfaction is expressed at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Colombian relations in the economic, political cultural and other domains and an intensification of the joint efforts is considered to be necessary for the translation into life of the carrying through of the cooperation ventures between the two countries.

Stress is laid in the address on the need for all the states and peoples of the world to make steady efforts in defence of peace, for a political, negotiated settlement of the differences among states, for the achievement of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment, for the establishment of new international economic order and for the resumption and strong assertion in the international life of policy of detente, independence and collaboration among all the nations of the world. In the address Romania's and Colombia's stands on international questions are considered to be very close or similar and it is on this basis that a fruitful collaboration has been established between the two countries. The conviction is expressed that this collaboration will further expand and deepen, to the advantage of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

Norwegian Socialist Leader

AU082016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP met on December 8 with Berge Furre, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Berge Furre expressed his profound satisfaction at meeting again and at conducting talks with Nicolae Ceausescu and addressed him a warm salute and wishes of success in his entire activity at head of the RCP and of the Romanian state, on behalf of the leadership of the Socialist Left Party of Norway and on his own behalf.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the leadership of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, all the militants of the party his heartfelt greetings and best wishes in the activity carried on to the benefit and happiness of the Norwegian people.

During the interview, views were exchanged on questions related to the current and long-term concerns of the two parties. The relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Left Party of Norway were evoked with satisfaction and both sides expressed the wish to develop and deepen these relations, to intensify the contacts and exchanges of views in questions of common interest, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect. The further promotion of the relations between the two parties was considered to have helped the consolidation of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Norway, the expansion of the collaboration between them, both bilaterally and internationally, to the benefit and advantage of the Romanian and Norwegian peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations. In that framework, emphasis was placed on the significance of the visit paid by the Romanian head of state to Norway, in November 1980, which went down as an important moment in the development of the Romanian-Norwegian relations on multiple planes.

Views were also exchanged on current aspects of the international life. The two sides expressed worry at the deterioration of the international relations, lately, which endangers the peace, independence and security of peoples. Under these circumstances, it is more necessary than ever before that everything be done for the cessation of the tension existing in the world, the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, the settlement of conflict states, of all the differences among states by peaceful means, by negotiations, on the basis of the unanimously acknowledged norms and principles of the international law.

Special attention was paid to the questions of collaboration and security in Europe, with emphasis on the need for the current Madrid meeting to end with best possible results, to contribute to the building of an united Europe free of nuclear missiles and weapons, and lead to the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe. Stress was laid on the outstanding importance of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe and other parts of the world.

It was emphasized that the fundamental question of contemporary world is the halting of the arms race and the passage to concrete, efficient measures of general disarmament, nuclear above all, so that the considerable material, financial and human resources spent on arming may be released and placed in the service of economic and social progress, of the developing countries in the first place. In this context, they stressed the importance of the peace movements in Europe and the world over which stand against the emplacement of medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and dismantlement of the existing ones. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the need for close collaboration among the political forces that campaign for disarmament, for securing the vital right of people, of the nations to life and peace.

The exchange of views also disclosed the importance of strengthening the collaboration among the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against the imperialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, based on equity and that may ensure the multilateral development of all countries, especially of the lagging ones.

The determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Left Party of Norway was reiterated, to collaborate in the future too, in order to actively contribute to the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress of all nations of the world.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR

AU082055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/12/1982 -- On December 8, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, received Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, on a farewell call, at the end of the latter's mission to Romania. They conversed cordially.

SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE AGAINST S. AFRICA PLEDGED

AU081707 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 82

["A Declaration of the Romanian League of Friendship With Peoples in Asia and Africa" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/12/1982 -- A declaration made in Bucharest, shows that the League of Friendship With Peoples in Asia and Africa and the whole public opinion in Romania learned with high anxiety and indignation about the concentration of considerable military forces of the racist and apartheid regime from South Africa at the frontier with the People's Republic of Mozambique and highlights that the aggressive actions the Pretoria regime perpares are a grave attempt at the sovereignty and integrity of an independent country, an attempt to prevent the Mozambican people to develop freely, self-reliantly, towards the new social system it chose, to prevent it from being solidary with the peoples which fight for socialist justice, equality and freedom.

Just as the similar actions directed against Angola and other neighbor African states, the declaration reads, the armed aggression which is being prepared against Mozambique aims at destabilizing the situation in that zone, at weakening the peoples' power to fight for freedom, independence and social progress, at facilitating the plans of domination and neocolonialist exploitation of the South-African Republic in austral Africa. The aggressive actions of the minority regime of the Republic of South-Africa are also an attempt to break the fight of the majority population in that country against the racist and apartheid policy of denying and abolishing the most elementary rights and democratic freedom, of brutally and systematically repressing its aspirations for a dignified life, without social discrimination and oppression.

The furtherance of the policy of social discrimination has become a defy to the entire civilized world, in our epoch when the ideas of peoples' freedom and independence assert themselves ever more strongly.

The Romanian people - the declaration goes on - linked with the Mozambican people by a traditional friendship and militancy, condemns in all firmness any aggressive act of the South African racist regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"We assure the Mozambican people - Nicolae Ceausescu shows - of our militant solidarity with its work and fight for an independent socioeconomic development, in the fight against the colonialist, imperialist policy, for a better and juster world on our planet."

Sincere friend of the Mozambican people, of all the peoples which have embarked upon the road to self-reliant development, which fight for the consolidation of their national independence, the Romanian people raises its voice together with all the countries all the democratic and progressive forces everywhere and insistently requests that an end be put to the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa which jeopardize peace, socio-economic stability and progress in the entire African Continent. The whole public opinion in Romania, the declaration shows in conclusion, most seriously warns the South African authorities about the dramatic consequences of this risky military undertaking which is being prepared against the People's Republic of Mozambique and calls the world public opinion to stand against the aggressive policy of the racists, for the observance of the sovereignty and integrity of all the states in the zone.

LEADERS GREET LAOTIANS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU081756 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kayson Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council

On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, on bahalf of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves we want to convey cordial congratulations to you and to the fraternal Laotian people.

The Romanian people, who steadfastedly supported the Laotian people's just struggle for national and social liberation, rejoice in the results obtained by the Laotian people, led by the LPRP, in building socialism.

We are convinced that by acting together in the spirit of the talks conducted at high level, the relations of friendship between our parties and countries will continuously develop in the interests of the Romanian and Laotian peoples and of the general cause of international socialism, peace and cooperation.

On this great anniversary we want to convey to you and to the fraternal Laotian people sincere wishes for ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Third LPRP Congress and in building a peaceful, socialist and independent Laos.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE, NATIONAL DAY NOTED

Embassy Hosts Reception

AU082020 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 4

[Report on Albanian Embassy reception in Belgrade on 70th independence and 38th liberation anniversaries]

[Text] Lik Seiti, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the SFRY, on 26 November hosted a reception which was attended by Ilija Djukic, director of the Directorate for Neighboring Countries at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ranko Vilus, chief of protocol of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Djurdje Krivokapic, official of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; representatives of Yugoslav trade enterprises, and others. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic missions and foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade.

Stambolic Greets Alia

AU081324 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Telegram of greetings to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on occasion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation]

[Text] From Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: On occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send greetings and wishes to the people of neighboring Albania for their well-being on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

Planinc Cables Carcani

AU081426 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Telegram of greetings to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on occasion of the 70th anniversary of independence and the 38th anniversary of liberation]

[Text] From Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: On occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on behalf of the Federal Executive Council.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, BUDGET ACTIONS CONTINUE

Fuel Rationing Continued

LD100436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council, chaired by Milka Planinc, today determined the proposal of the law on the changes and addenda to the law on social accountancy service, which envisages that the organizations of associated labor are obligated to use the giro-accounts primarily to settle their liabilities toward other users of social resources and [words indistinct] payment of personal incomes. Examining the report on the application of the provision and law which temporarily bans the use of a part of social resources for the purchase of diesel fuel and gasoline, the Federal Executive Council noted that the market had been considerably better supplied with oil derivatives since the introduction of coupons, although supplies differed from one region to another. In addition to this, it was noted that there was greater demand for certain kinds of oil derivatives, especially diesel fuel, and that some 120,000 new tractors and about 20 percent more cars had been registered

since the introduction of the coupons. The council decided to extend the regulation of the consumption of oil derivatives by coupons to the first quarter of 1983, stating that the distribution of coupons would be carried out in good time. The Federal Executive Council, the announcement says, also determined the proposal of the law on the changes and addenda to the law temporarily banning the use of the part of social resources for the purchase of diesel fuel and gasoline. The proposal exempts from restrictions vehicles used for land conveyance, geological research and research in the production of crude oil, gas and other hydrocarbons and for the transportation of crude oil, gas and other hydrocarbons and for the transportation of fruits, vegetables and seeds. These changes and addenda to the law will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly with recommendation that they should be adopted by emergency procedure.

Army Budget Cuts Endorsed

AU071420 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 82 p 5

[M.C. report]

[Text] Members of the SFRY Assembly Committee for All-People's Defense, chaired by Redzo Terzic, yesterday adopted the proposal of the Federal Secretariat for Finance to reduce the federal budget earmarked for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army from 5.80 to 5.20 percent of the overall national revenue. For the next year, 1983, this expenditure will amount to exactly 155,168,000,000 dinars, or 63 percent of the total federal budget. Explaining this proposal, Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, stressed that nothing will endanger the modernization and development of the Yugoslav People's Army. As for the general expenditure (personal incomes, housing construction, food for soldiers, publishing activity and the like), members of the Yugoslav People's Army will have to economize and thus share the fate of the whole society. Col Gen Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, has emphasized that the reduction of the budget will not considerably effect the combat readiness and training of our armed forces.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS FACING YOUTH

LD091822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- There will be grounds for dissatisfaction with the part young people play in the life of society until a solution is found to a number of essential problems of the present time. This is the view of members of the LCY Commission for Ideological Work who made an analysis today of the ideological trends among the younger generation. This primarily refers to the way in which the system of education and upbringing is unjstifiably split up, to the bureaucratization of the youth leadership and to the negligent attitude of the League of Communists toward the so-called youth question. Now, young people are "on the agenda" in view of the current youth congresses. It would be dangerous for such a formalistic trend to carry on for the next 4 years until new party and youth congresses. This standpoint is confirmed by the fact that over recent weeks much more has been said about the problems of employment, housing and other issues which confront young people most of all. These problems did not arise yesterday and will not be solved by academic debate. They must be at the center of attention of all social factors, something which means, as was stated, that the youth organizations and the League of Communists must work in a different way.

VIDIC SPEAKS TO BELGRADE POLITICAL AKTIV

LD071632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke today to the political aktiv of the Belgrade City LC Committee on current questions of international relations, the working movement and international cooperation between Yugoslavia and the LCY with other countries and parties.

Referring to the outgoing year Vidic recalled the evaluations of the 12th LCY Congress regarding the deep crisis in international relations and the deterioration of the world situation in all areas. The main sources of international instability are in the exacerbation of bloc confrontations, in the struggle for spheres of influence, in the policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and states, in the mounting arms race and also in the deep-seated crisis of international economic relations. However, Vidic stressed, as a revolutionary movement we cannot stress negative developments alone. We oppose any defeatism. Constructive answers have to be searched for and devised for all those difficult questions that confront the international community. In this context Vidic pointed out the priorities required to preserve world peace.

Having pointed out the crisis situation and the deep-seated disruptions that characterize present world economic conditions, Vidic stressed that without a faster and accelerated development of the developing countries a way out of the general crisis experienced by the world today cannot be visualized. In this context Yugoslavia always believes that it is also in the interest of the developed countries themselves to make their contribution to the beginning and to the development of all forms of global negotiations in the process of building a new international economic system, because restrictive economic policy of the principal developed economies in the world is a dangerous policy, a boomering that leads to the (?stifling) of economic growth. The thesis that the developing countries themselves are responsible for their difficulties because they "developed fast" as a result of extravagant investment and such like is untenable. Protectionism, closing markets, monopolices in foreign trade and high interest rates on capital caused and continue to cause great harm to the world economy and particularly to the the developing countries.

The mounting arms race is also an essential factor of deepening global tension, Vidic went on to say. In this connection he recalled that military expenditure in the world today exceeds the figure of $600 billion per annum, which is approximately what the debts of the developing countries amount to. NATO countries account for 43 percent, the Warsaw Pact countries, 26 percent and the developing countries, 16 percent [figur·s as received], which is very high. It must be said that disarmament is not a consequence of need or of defense, but primarily of the desire for domination, hegemonism, rule and expansion of spheres of interest.

Continuing his speech Vidic pointed out in particular the need to reduce international mistrust. In this context he stressed that Yugoslavia pays great attention to Soviet-U.S. relations because these relations are essential to detente matters. However, Vidic stressed, detente must be universal, it must embrace all areas of international relations and all regions of the world, all countries taking part in it on an equal footing. Moreover detente has landed in a crisis because it is subject to bloc restrictions. The problems of peace and war and of nuclear and other kinds of disarmament are such that they cannot be a matter for great powers alone, nor can they be resolved successfully without or outside the UN.

Vidic also spoke of the focal points of crisis in the world -- the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Namibia, Southeast Asia and Afghanistan -- pointing out that Yugoslavia always worked for and continues to work for the solution of international conflicts by peaceful means.

Speaking of the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit due to be held in New Delhi in March next year, Dobrivoje Vidic said that the policy of nonalignment has been powerfully affirmed as a historically realistic alternative to the policy of bloc rivalry and to the struggle for spheres of influence and as a policy that maps out the road to stable peace, independence and security of all the peoples. It is, therefore, of enormous importance that the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state or government should be a success, Vidic stressed.

Recalling the stands of the 12th LCY Congress regarding the fact that the entire world is characterized by an exacerbation of structural problems, Vidic said that this is manifested in a particularly conspicuous way in the capitalist, but also in socialist countries, among others in our society. However, Vidic went on to say, the historical stage of the growth of socialism as a world process is undergoing a full development. It is precisely this degree attained in the development of socialism that imposes the need on subjective socialist forces to free themselves faster of everything that is a vestige of the old systems, transient, solutions appertaining to one specific period of time or, in fact, of dogmatic concepts and corresponding theoretical interpretations of the historic situation (?requiring) new creative answers.

As a result of historic circumstances socialism as practiced has not yet fulfilled its enormous potential opportunities and advantages. When the question of the rights and needs of various paths and of one's own path in the movement toward socialism is finally removed from the agenda and when, on this basis, new relations of equal cooperation between the members and builders of socialism are developed, this world process will require fresh and enormous encouragement. Today hardly anybody is denying this verbally but, Vidic stressed, further persistent struggle and cooperation among all socialist forces are required for the full affirmation of these rights.

Accordingly, the struggle for peace and peaceful cooperation must become a genuine advantage of socialist and other progressive forces in all countries, while socialist forces and socialist countries must convincingly and definitely cease to be a source of mutual conflicts, military clashes and hegemonistic aspirations in relation to other nations and their internal systems and territories.

In this connection Vidic said that conflicts between socialist countries cause great damage to the prestige and world attraction of socialism.

In his speech to members of the Belgrade political activ, Dobrivoje Vidic spoke at length about Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Over a period of many years, Leonid Brezhnev, together with Tito, successfully developed Yugoslav-Soviet relations. We acknowledge this in our expressions of condolence to the Soviet leadership on the occasion of Brezhnev's death and by the fact that a top-level SFRY delegation was at his funeral in Moscow.

The present policy of the Soviet Union toward Yugoslavia -- as well as ours toward the USSR -- was not only a personal matter to Leonid Brezhnev or Josip Broz Tito, although they imparted their characteristic imprint and influence on it.

Despite certain differences, and even major disagreements, such as, for instance, regarding Czechoslovakia in 1968 and concerning Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Comrade Tito and the LCY Central Committee believed, and we believe this today as well, that the maintenance and development of friendly relations between the SFRY and the USSR, and between the LCY and the CPSU is of the greatest principled importance, not only for our two countries and parties, but further afield as well; for the working class movement in the world, for the struggle of all progressive forces for peace and socialism, and for international cooperation on an equal footing in general. This is why, Vidic stressed, we on our side followed the line of an all-round development of bilateral Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in all areas, including the most regular possible exchange of views and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had a very meaningful -- and for our further relations in every respect -- very significant meeting and conversation with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Both sides confirmed their desire and orientation, with joint efforts, to extend the present successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, both in the bilateral sense and on the international scene.

The results and the overall experience and practice in the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations show that the principled foundations of these relations and cooperation, established in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and in subsequent joint documents adopted at the time of the Tito-Brezhnev meetings, represent a lasting foundation for the further development of equal and mutually useful relations and cooperation between our two countries and parties. Historic experience has confirmed that consistent respect for jointly established principles is a strong and fruitful basis for the consolidation of our mutual understanding and trust.

Pointing out the comprehensive nature [svestranost] of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Vidic recalled that the USSR is the foremost economic partner of Yugoslavia, that cooperation is developed in the field of culture, science and technology; republics, cities and sociopolitical organizations cooperate; cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU is successful.

We wish for Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation to develop stably and comprehensively on the aforementioned foundation. We both have a very rich experience on the way relations of friendship are built and on how they can be violated. We wish to build our mutual relations on the positive values of the present development. There have been differences in our views and stands, and they exist today too. Should we abide by them mutually they will not be an obstacle to the successful development of our relations. On various occasions the USSR displayed understanding for, and paid tribute to, our policy of nonalignment and activity within the Nonaligned Movement. We on our side will continue our cooperation with the USSR on the international plane in the struggle for the interests of peace, equal international cooperation and human progress.

Speaking about topical questions in the workers and communist movement, Dobrivoje Vidic referred particularly to the 12th CPC Congress, which he assessed as one of the most significant political events this year, especially in the world of the forces of socialism and progress.

Having stressed that this congress rounded off a new stage of Chinese policy, Vidic pointed out that this event had defined new objectives and priorities of the social development of China and the new strategy of changing China into a socialist, modern and powerful country with a developed material basis, a socialist intellectual civilization and highly developed democracy. This congress, Vidic went on to say, has on the whole completed the formation of a new structure, while the adoption of the new Constitution should be followed by changes in the system of state organs. In this connection he said that this stabilization process gladdened all progressive peoples in the world, particularly when one bears in mind the internal struggle the Chinese party faced, and the difficult crisis experienced by Chinese society.

With regard to the Yugoslav-Chinese relations, including the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC, Vidic said that they are developing successfully. The lasting foundation of this development of reciprocal relations was built during the meetings of top representatives of our countries and parties. Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation has found prospects because it is based on principles of full equality, mutual understanding and respect for the differences in our internal development, on the international position of our two countries and on our common wider progressive interests.

Having pointed out that in recent years China's international cooperation has been increasingly expanding, Dobrivoje Vidic said that the full normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations on principled foundations can make an exceptionally important contribution to world peace, to the overcoming of international instability and to the consolidation of equal international cooperation as a whole. In this connection Vidic said that in his statements and talks Comrade Tito too had indicated the need for this normalization.

Dobrivoje Vidic then spoke about the situation in Poland. The Polish experience not only shows what dramatic consequences can occur if subjective socialist forces fail to open in good time fresh paths for progressive social development, it shows how complex the search for a way out of difficulties becomes when the expected mover and protaganist of demands for social transformation fails to do its duty or commits serious mistakes. Those ideological and political forces then appear on the scene which in different conditions would have remained on the margin of political events and could not have had any significant influence on the working class, Vidic said. In this context he stressed that from the very beginning of the crisis, and also after the state of emergency had been introduced, it was clear that only the Polish people and its working class, the party and all socialist and other democratic forces in Poland, independently and without outside interference should search for and devise the solution for their social and national problems, to find a way out of the crisis through the proclaimed policy of the socialist democratic renewal of Polish society. Finally, the crisis in Poland, added (?Vidic, is an) element of mounting international bloc confrontation that brings heavy pressure to bear on Poland itself, makes it difficult to surmount the crisis and has a negative effect on the general international situation.

A current question of the workers movement today is whether one can talk about a new tendency of left-wing parties in West Europe getting stronger. In this context Vidic said that the victories of socialist and social democratic parties in parliamentary elections in France, Greece, Sweden and Spain represent a major progressive event. They testify to the dissatisfaction of the widest social strata in these countries with the policy pursued to date in the solution of major problems confronting these societies in conditions of growing socioeconomic crisis.

Having recalled the important tasks which these parties set themselves such as nationalization in France, the socialization of vital sectors in Greece, the establishment of workers funds in Sweden and Spain's exit from NATO, Vidic said that from these electoral victories major or final conclusions and judgements should not be derived because the success or the lack of success must be visualized in the context of the realization of the political programs for which the majority of the voters cast their vote.

With regard to the collapse of the Social Democratic and liberal coalition in FRG, according to Vidic, for the SPD this will mean an intensified need to build their own policy which is not restricted by comprises with coalition partners of bourgeois orentation. Alternatively this would appear to impose the need to reexamine and update that party's policy.

Dobrivoje Vidic also commented on the latest plenum of the PCI at which that party opted for the strategy of "democratic alternative" in the preparations for the forthcoming congress of Italian Communists. Having assessed that this means a struggle for a socialist alternative of Italian society, Vidic said that the socioeconomic and the chronic political crisis in Italy have to a great extent influenced the formulation of this PCI strategy. In opting for cooperation and alliance with left-wing parties the PCI did not close the door the progressive Catholic and other social and political forces ready to work for radical democratic changes in Italian society. This stance of Italian Communists represents a significant new feature, and its range and effects will depend on the extent to which other political forces on the Italian left are open for cooperation with PCI.

Referring to the change in the leadership of the PCE Dobrivoje Vidic said that Santiago Carrillo has placed both the PCE and his country in his debt and that for decades he has persistently fought for the renewal and consolidation of democracy in Spain. However, Vidic went on to say, the development of the situation in the country, the realignment of sociopolitical forces, the deepening of the socioeconomic crisis and the interparty conflicts in the PCE had an impact on the situation in the party and on the decline of its influence in society. This came to the fore also during the recent parliamentary election. It is the assessment of the Spanish Communists themselves and of Carrillo personally that without jeopardizing the independent and autonomous position of the party and its Eurocommunist program orientation, the PCE must undergo certain changes, including changes in leadership methods so as to adapt itself successfully to the changed conditions of the struggle for the further democratic transformation of Spanish society.

At the end of his speech Dobrivoje Vidic spoke of Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighboring countries and said in this context that our country views the promotion of these relations as an essential factor of mutual cooperation and our security and of peace in Europe, too. However, we still believe, Vidic stressed, that Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations will develop in a far more meaningful way if there is progress with regard to controversial questions bound up with the attitude of the Bulgarian side toward the Macedonian nation as a whole and toward the Macedonian national minority in the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria.

Speaking of relations with Albania, Dobrivoje Vidic said that Enver Hoxha's recent electoral speech in Tirana represents a new element in the Albanian leadership's anti-Yugoslav policy.

Our relations with Albania have in any case seriously deteriorated as a result of the persistent efforts by Albanian nationalists and irredentists to provoke counter-revolutionary insurrection and turmoil in the socialist autonomous province of Kosovo last year.

This was all clearly encouraged from Albania, Vidic said, adding that at the Eighth AWP Congress last year the Albanian leadership openly showed that it supports the activity directed toward wrecking the constitutional system and integrity of Yugoslavia and that it was openly putting forward territorial claims on our country. The Albanian leadership continues to meddle directly in our internal affairs in order to support further the irredentist counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo by attacking our constitutional system, our socialist self-management system and nonalignment policy.

This all happened despite Yugoslavia's efforts over a period of many years to normalize relations with Albania and to develop bilateral cooperation on the foundation of genuine good-neighborly relations. This was all abused by the Albanian side in order to create the nationalistic nightmare about the so-called "Greater Albania." For the fact that this managed to infiltrate to such an extent particularly in a section of the younger generation special responsibility must be borne by the wrong policy of the previous political leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

All these narrow irredentist interests, running counter to the actual vital interests of the Albanian people and of friendly cooperation between our two countries which fought together in the liberation war, in which respect the leadership of our national liberation struggle led by Comrade Tito provided invaluable assistance for the national liberation movement of the Albanian people, assistance once so highly praised by the Albanian leadership, came sharply into focus during the last electoral speech of Enver Hoxha, Vidic said. That speech was an epitomy of chauvinism, hatred and enmity toward neighboring Socialist Yugoslavia. It provides no actual basis for constructive Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation. On (?the basis) of open irredentism, concotions, monstrous denunciations, threats, increasingly insulting references to Yugoslavia's security and the policy provoking a split among the peoples of Yugoslavia with which that speech was riddled, any alleged offers by Enver Hoxha for cooperation with our country lose every significance.

Anybody genuinely desiring cooperation cannot speak the way Enver Hoxha speaks. His approach to our struggle with counterrevolution in Kosovo is based on a monstrous attitude toward the Serbo people which never has anything in common with the hegemonist policy of the overthrown Serb bourgeoisie. It is precisely this which utterly unmasks Enver Hoxha's blind chauvinism and the nationalistic dizziness of the Albanian leadership. The LC of Serbia together with the communists in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as indeed the LCY as a whole, resolutely dissociate themselves from every nationalism, national intolerance and hatred among the nations, Vidic stressed. If anybody was genuinely prooccupied with the concern for and with the prosperity of the Albanian nationality in our territories he would surely embark along the road of good-neighborly cooperation with Yugoslavia and not along the road of subversion, of putting out territorial claims and of calling on outside factors to meddle in the current peaceful life of the peoples in this part of Europe in which they are so strongly interested.

Having stressed that we resolutely resist this policy of the Albanian leadership, Dobrivoje Vidic said that this policy is irresponsible in relation to the future of the Albanian people and adventurist from the point of view of the security of the entire Balkan area. It must be clear to everyone therefore, Vidic stressed, that attempts by anybody to play on Enver Hoxha's anti-Yugoslav policy will in our country, in the broadest public, be understood as activity against the vital interests and security of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

In conclusion Dobrivoje Vidic said that Yugoslavia wants good-neighborly cooperation with Albania, but that this cooperation must be based on strict respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference, and on full equality and reciprocal respect. This applies equally to us, to our neighbors and to all the countries with which Yugoslavia cooperates, Vidic said in conclusion.

LCY BODY SEES EROSION OF SOCIALIST CONSCIOUSNESS

AU011925 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[I. Torov report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Nov -- The first session of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the LCY Central Committee today showed in the best possible way that the adoption of a work program is not a mere procedural and formal question. Unexpectedly, a discussion was held which impinges deeply on the state of consciousness in the League of Communists and broaches the question of the extent to which the party has succeed in adjusting its activities to the economic crisis of Yugoslav society.

System of Values

The very critical and partly self-critical tone of the discussion was set at the beginning by Dusan Popovic, president of the commission, in his opening remarks. He said that our self-managing road is now facing many actual contradictions, as well as apparent ones, which generate negative phenomena and tendencies in the sphere of consciousness. In a situation in which various disruptions in production and supply, a long-term energy shortage and shortages of some necessities of life are present, at a time of an inevitable fall in the standard of living, the LCY faces the serious task of strengthening its ideopolitical and theoretical work; explaining the contradictions, pointing to the ways out and opening the prospects for further self-managing development. According to Popovic, in this action one must no succumb to ideologizing and to apologetics regarding the reality and the policy. Our aim must be not to lose men, especially the young ones, but to create new fighters of the socialist revolution.

"We are facing an erosion of socialist self-managing consciousness," Popovic further said. There are also occurrences of denigrating or corroding the criteria and the value systems of society, including some of the strongholds in the workers class and the League of Communists. As regards many questions, confusion appears and confidence and prospects are being lost, and our activities in the ideological and theoretical field are not adjusted to meet the situation, exports, debt repayment and other things, we are insufficiently enhancing self-managing consciousness and paying insufficient attention to ideological and theoretical work, and to a substantive enrichment and more resolute direction of information and propaganda activities. Neglect of these matters may lead to economic practicism. In the high tide of administrative measures, which often lead to centralism, the subjective forces must search through their increased activities for supports and ways to further develop self-management.

Warning that we are at a sensitive crossroads, Todo Kurtovic asked the question: Do we know what to change and how to change it; are we prepared to eliminate what has checked us? And why are we standing at these crossroads so long? We must have something new, a program and a long-term blueprint.

According to Josip Vrhovec, the League of Communists must be the collective intellectual. Are we such a thing now? There have been quite a few social events in which the League of Communists has not been sufficiently mobile to provide the proper answers and has even been unprepared to wage battle. Vrhovec mentioned reports in some press organs about Goli Otok [a penal colony for Cominformists on an Adriatic island], the case of Djogo [a poet sentenced for insulting Tito's memory in a poem], and the revival of the "case of the revolution" in Croatia in 1941. Endeavors are made to impose on this society theses which open the door wide to every enemy.

The economic situation has imposed a mobilization of the League of Communists for economic stabilization, Dr Najdan Pasic stressed and added that these forms and contents encourage economic practicism in the work of the party. In the long run, Pasic says, it grows into technocratism. The party is beginning to burden structures in the economy.

Kiro Hadzivasilev said that ideological theoretical work primarily means getting trained for further ideological and theoretical breakthroughs and for new ideas. This is particularly necessary because it is clear that our revolutionary practice cannot take one step forward without a serious ideological breakthrough.

Milos Nikolic did not wish to speak about what is happening now, but he warned about what may happen tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, when the economic crisis is fully in effect. He said that we must be aware of the activities of all the generators of unfavorable tendencies.

Nikolic said that we are now consciously going backward in anticipation of events, in documents, and this is happening for the first time in our socialist history. Personal incomes may fall and they are falling, but we have never inscribed in a plan that personal incomes should fall 7.5 percent.

GRLICKOV REJECTS 'UNIFORM ROAD TO SOCIALISM'

LD071940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- Socialism today cannot accept uniformity, because it had originated in the countries with the different [word indistinct] of material and spiritual development.

In explaining the thesis on the differences and variety as the principle of the future development of socialist man and society, high-ranking Yugoslav official and theorist Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, in an article carried by the Zagreb weekly "DANAS", points out that as complex an historic heritage as this itself imposes the different ways of socialist development.

Rejecting the thesis on the uniform road to socialism also is upheld by the historical practice so far in the development of socialism as a world process, Grlickov indicated.

Grlickov also proves that socialism cannot develop on the principles of repressive and alienating uniformity.

He supports this stance by the fact that precisely the society [words indistinct] inequality have created uniform men and whole social communities. Unlike these, Dr Grlickov says, the societies of quality and freedom should encourage the varied capacities of individuals and of the society as a whole. "It is not necessary to prove that this is feasible only in the conditions of plurality of socialist ideas and practices", he points out.

In Grlickov's view, there are two negative aspects [words indistinct] pretensions to establish one and only ideological basis in the form of "orthodox Marxism" and obligatory socialist doctrine.

One negative aspect is the prevention of ideological creativity and of critical dialogues as motive forces of socialist development, while the other is the imposition of one scheme as the common model of socialist [words indistinct] which [word indistinct] narrows down the process itself.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVIEWS SFRY DISSIDENT DJILAS

AU231536 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1900 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Program in the "In the Focus" series, entitled "Yugoslavia -- the Difficult Legacy," with Hellfried Brandl interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas in Belgrade, date not given -- recorded -- answers with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] For Milovan Djilas the [economic] crisis is only the tip of an iceberg.

[Answer] Certainly, the economic crisis is now being felt most strongly. But behind this crisis there is the inefficiency of the political system; there is the political crisis. From all appearances this political crisis is still deepening. In my opinion the economic crisis in the East European countries as well as in Yugoslavia cannot be solved on a short-term basis. It certainly will take years and this is not only my personal opinion. Official quarters in Yugoslavia have realized this, too. But, unlike myself, they do not believe this to be a crisis of the system. The responsible people in Yugoslavia believe that the system as such is in order, that it only has committed certain errors in the economic field. I, however, say that the system has failed and that hence the economic crisis only intensifies the political ineffectiveness. Decisions are simply not implemented into deeds in this country. The political central apparatus is incompetent. The first few serious rifts have also appeared in the field of nationality policy. I am only referring to the situation in Kosovo. But these conflicts are also appearing in other regions of Yugoslavia. The first few national frictions are already emerging.

[Question] Mr Djilas, there are very marked differences in Yugoslavia between the rich north and the poor south. One can hear time and again that particularly the Croats and Slovenes are no longer willing to pump money into that poor south, mainly because of the economic crisis. They want to keep the money for themselves and try to develop the countries. This could, after all, involve the end of this multinational state, involve the differences between nationalities possibly increasingly breaking out during this crisis.

[Answer] The things you have noted in your question are absolutely correct. There exists a certain discontent on the part of the developed north because it must finance the development of the other part, of the underdeveloped south, that is, Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. They, that is the Croats and Slovenes, are also financing Serbia as well. Serbia in turn also supports the poor south. But the problem of the relations between the individual republics and regions does not lie in an economic field. It goes far deeper and is more complicated. The differences between the individual republics are based in part on different economic structures and opportunities. Apart from this the fact must not be ignored that they are very much different with respect to their history, social structure and culture. Yugoslavia just has developed in such a manner that the individual republics are showing different trends and forms and hence also different identities. All this is becoming evident in efforts of parts of the country at diverging, in a detachment of the republics from the central power. At the same time, however, the party in Yugoslavia maintains a certain form of centralism which, in turn, is also bound to lead to difficulties. In my opinion Yugoslavia is developing in the direction of a loose confederation. The differences between the republics will become increasingly clear. Now this disintegration can just be delayed by the economic difficulties because these difficulties are reinforcing centralistic trends. But I believe that it is no longer possible to stop this disintegration.

[Question] Mr. Djilas, a great question concerning the future of this state will be which attitude the communist power will take vis-a-vis the people. While in other communist countries we have seen in the past years that the communist power is making itself independent, for instance in Poland, we see in Yugoslavia slight signs that ideology is again being placed more strongly in the foreground with very strong restrictions on personal liberties.

[Answer] The situation in Yugoslavia cannot be compared with that in Poland or the CSSR, except that one proceeds from the fact that this is a crisis of the communist system in principal. For Yugoslavia the most important point is that it is an independent country and is not under Soviet control.

It is a historical fact in our country, however, that there was a potential danger of a Soviet intervention in Yugoslavia in the past and that this danger still exists even today. This danger from the outside has halted necessary internal transformation processes in Yugoslavia. This is a fact. In addition, unlike Poland and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia is a multinational state. Czechoslovakia has two nations but Yugoslavia has several nations and religions. This makes everything more difficult. Another point, for me the decisive one, is that in contrast to Poland and the CSSR in Yugoslavia there is no opposition at all, either within the party, as in the CSSR, or a broad national movement, as in Poland. The opposition here cannot be blamed for having caused the crisis. The crisis and the difficulties stem from this unsuccessful political system itself. The opposition in Yugoslavia is very weak, individual small groups of intellectuals, not more.

The people are certainly not satisfied with the economic situation, but a real, organized opposition wtih a program, with clear aims, does not exist. The system is unsuccessful by itself, it is not uniform, it is not homogenous, it does not have any clear ideas, and does not take any successful measures. It is the system which has run into difficulties. This system is not democratic. It does not permit the creation of a variant, of an alternative. One may say that the system is rotting within and by itself. Criticism and change are neither desired nor permitted.

[Question] What do you think must be done to get out of this economic and political crisis? Do you see any possible solutions?

[Answer] So far, it has not been possible for anyone who does not belong to the power and functionaries' apparatus, a citizen of this country, to propose programs which could have resulted in an improvement of the situation in Yugoslavia. For a simple reason, those in power do not allow it. Even though there is no shortage of ideas, semi-ideas and suggestions concerning a change, none of the people in government has offered a practical way out, not one single clear, realistic and practicable concept. Take, for example, the recent measures of the government, which are not bad. Also I, as an oppositionist, take a positive attitude vis-a-vis these measures. The serious causes that led to the crisis are not eliminated by that. This also applies to other measures in Yugoslavia. In themselves they are not bad, but they are insufficient, unsuccessful and they in no way hit the main problem.

[Question] Is that maybe connected with the fact that those in power want to keep alive politically, that they do not at all have the time to develop prospects for the future.

[Answer] I believe that the governing circles in Yugoslavia agree on one thing: preserving the system inherited from Tito. This is on what they agree. But they are not at all in solidarity as to how this preservation of the power and system can be achieved.

When it is important to contain the opposition they are all at one. This is the biggest fault of this regime, which is only interested in power, not in solving the problems, not in mobilizing the other forces which also exist in Yugoslavia, in the activation of democratic forces, for example, which exist in Yugoslavia not only in the insignificant opposition quarters but also within the communist system.

VUCINIC EXAMINES QUESTION OF UNLAWFUL ENRICHMENT

AU241440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 82 p 4

[The "Assembly Chronicle" column article by Dara Vucinic: "Essence and Not Form"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, November [day not given] -- The question asked by Stefica Bahtijarevic (Croatia) about what has happened to our socialist morals, whether we have, in addition to the beautiful theoretical wishes and assumptions, also some specific norms and regulations for developing and cultivating them and, if we do, how we are implementing them -- was one of the delegates' questions left unanswered at the session of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly last week. This happened, among other things, because no one in fact knew whose duty it was and who was competent to prepare the answer.

"A question thus formulated should be addressed to the League of Communists," Anton Vratusa, president of the Federal Chamber, said at the conclusion of the 2-day debate.

It seems that is not really of essential importance whether delegate Bahtijarevic rephrases her question into a delegate's question addressed to the federal government or lets it stay as a question of the delegate base to the appropriate organization of the League of Communists and the entire League of Communists. But, judging by all available evidence, it is essential that - instead of the principled, sloganized and general appeals for the cultivation and development of socialist morals -- all those who in any way fail to respect the Constitution, laws and regulations of this country and who, in their every practical activity, act contrary to the LCY program and the proclaimed orientations of our social community be finally called to account for their responsibility -- and not only moral responsiblity.

For instance, only recently -- for the umpteenth time already -- we were swearing resolutely, en masse and unanimously that we would strive to do our utmost to implement as consistently as possible the latest measures, decisions and decrees of the Federal Executive Council and the Assembly in order to overcome as soon as possible the present socioeconomic crisis, reduce somehow the burden of debts and embark on the road of more stable economic operations and more productive work. Yet, the ink was hardly dry on either the letters of greetings and pledges to the Federal Executive Council or on the package of regulations before many people began to look for and found "loopholes" in the laws through which they could slip unscathed and once again reap material benefits at the expense of the common social property.

Already now, a stream of 6,000 to 7,000 economic and social workers, all with duly signed and properly stamped official travel orders, is crossing our borders daily without paying the compulsory deposits. Despite a strict prohibition, the sales of various goods on the domestic market, ranging from flour, coats and cabinets to steel, continue to be made conditional on payment in foreign exchange. Batric Jovanovic, delegate from Montenegro, asked whether the existing regulations make possible a struggle against various forms of enrichment which are essentially unlawful even though, at times, they are covered by legal justifications and documents. The following shocking information was heard at the latest congress of the federation of trade unions of Serbia: Today, there are 7,000 to 8,000 billionaires in our country.

And how many then are those who keep a clear billion each in bank safes or those who have 300, 500 or 700 million? How many others have in their spacious 100, 150 or 200-square-meter social apartments and in their equally spacious private "weekend house," art galleries valued in billions of dinars, complete furniture suites in Swedish, French or Greek styles or other material wealth that has been obtained too quickly and easily.

For this reason Jovanovic asked his second question and he was promised an answer only at the next session of the chamber. He asked whether it would not be useful to investigate how many of the owners of so-called weekend houses -- there are about 332,000 in the country -- have built these houses virtually illegally with long-term housing construction loans at low interest rates. It is officially known that, in our country, about 90,000 city families live in huts and similar "shanty" structures and about 400,000 city families live in rented accommodations.

Truths

Speaking from the rostrum of Yugoslavia's Assembly, Batric Jovanovic asked whether it would be constitutionally possible to prohibit the use of large-engine luxury automobiles in the country because replacing Mercedes automobiles with Citroen, Audi or Opel automobiles does not really amount to a change to more economical automobiles. He asked whether it would be possible, in our country, to prohibit the use of special airplanes on the routes which are served by regular airline flights and he proposed that the Brioni hotels be handed over to the "regular" hotel and resturant trade. Even though all this might not be of a very great importance as regards saving social funds, it would be of a great moral and psychological importance because people would see that the struggle against certain social injustices and privileges is not a mere verbal struggle but a real and sincere orientation of all working people, all citizens and all communists in our country.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH JAPAN -- At the Tokyo meeting of the Yugoslav-Japanese Joint Committee for Economic Relatins, (Yoshitera Suzuki), president of the committee and distinguished Japanese businessman, stressed the Japanese desire to continue the mutually useful cooperation with Yugoslavia. Ilija Topaloki, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to Japan, who also spoke at the meeting, assessed the Yugoslav-Japanese economic relations as being considerably below the possibilities and needs of the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 82 p 5 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND --Representatives of the Yugoslav and Polish Chambers of Economy had talks in Belgrade yesterday on the realization of this year's commodity trade plan and the possibilities for economic cooperation next year. The delegation of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade was headed by Stefan Mroszek and the Yugoslav delegation by Radomir Sekulic. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 82 p 5 AU]

CABLE EXPORTS TO USSR -- The Belgrade invest-import foreign trade organization and the Soviet Raznoimport [all-union export and import association] firm have signed an agreement in Belgrade on delivery of cable products to the Soviet Union next year. The value of the agreement is $50 million. All Yugoslav manufacturers of cables will participate in these deliveries. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 82 AU]